The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,356.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	As.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
—— including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—— including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
—— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
—— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.
Death.

GRAHAM—June 26th, at Mazagon, of chronic dysentery, Samuel Edward, the infant son of Mr Thomas Graham, aged 18 months.

DUNCREE.
Birth.

JAMES—May 24th, at Hawkfield House, Leith, the wife of Surgeon F. W. James, M. D., of a son.

MADRAS.
Birth.

DAWES—June 20th, at Pursewalkum, Madras, the wife of Mr. F. J. Dawes, junior, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, Lingah	12th	26th	,, Lingah	25th	9th
,, Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 561 tons, 100 H. P., Commander E. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers (from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as about twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
,, Carwar	3	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Narrakal	5	19	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Colombo		21	,, Madras	10	24
,, Galle			,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Galle	14	
,, Madras	15	30	,, Colombo		28
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Tuticorin		
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Narrakal	18	
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	[illegible]	
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	30	5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighbourhood may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	[illegible]	5	0	3	0	3	0	6	0
Second Class	0	[illegible]	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	[illegible]	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 13th June 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers

First Class..............£ 64 10 0
Second Class.............. 37 5 0
Third Class 23 5 0
} Including Railway Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE S. S. "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain SWANSON will leave Bombay for Calcutta direct on the 4th proximo. For Freight of Cargo, Treasure, &c. and Passage apply to the undersigned.
N. I. ABRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail positively the 8th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1867 tons Register, THOMAS MASON, Master. This Vessel having her ballast on board, will sail positively on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Agents ship Daphne.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business as Brokers and Merchants in Bombay, separately and in partnership under the name, style, and firm of NOWROJEE EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, at the premises lately occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation, No. 15 Meadow Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security, if any, to be given by such Trustees.
CHAPPLE AND CLEARY,
Solicitors for Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.
15, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.
15th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..........£45
Second Class..........£25
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YUMOONA," 1,300 tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched about 15th July.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship Varuna, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June 1866. Agents of Ship Varuna.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Kennington, HOWARD, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HOWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Howard.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Acids, per ship *Kennington*, HOWARD, Master, from London, marked as follows:—

A in a diamond 91/140—50 Cases,
C. F. in a diamond 1647—4 Cases,

Shipped by Messrs. T. Haveside & Co. and Burgoyne and Burbidges, respectively, are hereby requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take delivery immediately, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—
1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,
for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.
BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

"DIAMOND" RELIEF FUND.—It is proposed to open a SUBSCRIPTION on behalf of Captain and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. McNeil, the chief officer, and the Chinese carpenter of the wrecked ship *Diamond*, to enable them to replace their Clothing, Nautical Instruments, Tools, &c., lost in the wreck. For this purpose the sum of Rs. 3,000 is required, and Subscriptions will be received at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*, or by the undersigned. The amounts received will be daily advertised and the Subscription List closed as soon as the amount above mentioned has been received.
SAMUEL GILES, Junr.
3, Nesbit Row, 25th June 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વીકટોરીઆ કોટન જીન એન્ડ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company (Limited) will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company at Broach, and that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th of June to 7th of July 1866, both days inclusive.
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.
Broach, 22nd June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 17th July next, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

LOST, between the Bombay Bank and Apollo Bunder, one POCKET-BOOK, containing Rs. 19,360 of Bombay Bank Notes, and other Documents. He who will bring the same to TEMOOLJEE JEHANGEER PATELL, at Mr. Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla's house, in the Fort, will be handsomely REWARDED.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 10 Apollo Street, opposite Government Secretariate Office, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet and the Directors' Report up to 31st December 1865;
To elect new Directors in the room of those retiring, subject to re-election;
And other general business connected with the Company.
By order of the Board,
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

बामबे रीकलेमेशन कमपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th July, both days inclusive.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.
25th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोबे रीकलेमशन कपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY the 14th July, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 31st May 1866;
To receive Directors' Report;
To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year; and
Fix their remuneration.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.
25th June 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 / 27th Anuy 1041 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Alleppy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 / 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, 6th June 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ......each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts...... ,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... ,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... ,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits........ ,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians ...each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... ,,	5	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ,,	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... ,,	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ......per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... ,,	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.........each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ... ,,	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ,,	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves ... ,,	3	12
The Universal Scarf ...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ...... ,,	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... ,,	2	12
The Derby Scarf... ,,	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... ,,	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet. Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. REID, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ditto.
,, 12 ,, ... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
4th February 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
C. F. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY the 28th June 1866, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, to appoint an Auditor in place of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Meta, deceased.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જાર્જ ધી થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઇસપીનીગ તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that MR. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Turncocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with. By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.
Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.
HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NAVALCHUND NANCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

WHEREAS the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 28th day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 20th day of June 1866.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for Navalchund Nanchund.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... Rs. 3
Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after THIS EVENING.
Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 19th June 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 20th June.
FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.
T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.
Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.
CHARLES E. BENN,
R. H. BAKER,
W. J. BEST,
JAMES HOSSACK, } Trustees.

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS AND COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.
H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that MR. ROBERT WOOD BARKER was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of January last.
GEO. S. KING & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

NOTICE.—The BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY the 11th July 1866 at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10 Hummum Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the place aforesaid on the 21st instant:—

1st. That the above named Association be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Mooljee Megjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Eduljee Nousherwanjee, Manager of the Association, and Hurrylall Mohunlall be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Association and distributing the Assets, and that their remuneration be 3 per cent upon the amount to be distributed by them to be equally divided amongst them.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership with NAOROSJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co. as Merchants, and with ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co. as Brokers to the Firm of Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

WHEREAS the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provision of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the said Act, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE will be held at the office of Messrs. CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY the Second Day of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate Three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys for Manockjee Ruttonjee.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

BYCULLA CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on SATURDAY the 28th July, next, at 5 o'clock P. M.
A. R. HOSKINS,
Byculla Club, 25th June 1866. Honorary Secretary.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal Weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ ઉલ ઇસપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th April 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, held on the 30th May 1866, at the Office, Church Gate Street, at 3 P. M.

Mr. A. R. Scoble in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. B. Fellows, and seconded by Mr. F. H. [illegible], "That the Resolution of the 27th April last, to wind up the Bank voluntarily, be confirmed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ambaidass Munjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhoowun Nathoobhoy, and carried,—"That Mr. John Gray, Mr. J. D. Robinson, and Dr. Beramji Naoroji, be appointed Liquidators."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, and carried,—"That the remuneration of each Liquidator be 10,000 Rupees."

NOTICE is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned, as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby requested to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, a statement of their several Claims for investigation.
JOHN GRAY,
J. D. ROBINSON,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 13th June, 1866

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—
Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depôt:—19A, Coleman Street, London.
*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—
Billiard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Pyramid Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.
German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. ,,
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

TO CRICKETERS.—
Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherry-wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on THURSDAY the 19th July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Marine Street, Bombay, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at a General Meeting held on the 19th June instant:—

1st. That the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Sadanund Balcrisna and Nanabhoy Sorabjee be appointed Liquidators, and their remuneration be Rupees 1,000 each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DHUNJEEBHOY JEHANGHIER DAVER,
Chairman.
Dated this 19th June 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches,
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, a creditor of the said Company, Petitioner.

Upon motion of Mr. Scoble being of Counsel for the abovenamed petitioner, and on reading his petition praying that an order may be made for the winding up of the abovenamed Company under the provisions of the Companies' Act 1866, and that the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited) may be restrained by the injunction of this Honorable Court from proceeding further in their suit against the said Company, or that this Court will be pleased to make such other order as to it shall seem meet, and also on reading the Declaration at the foot of the said petition; It is ordered that on this order being advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Times of India*, and in two Goojrati and two Maharathi Newspapers published in Bombay, The Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) be wound up by the Court, unless good and sufficient cause to the contrary be shown within fourteen days from the sealing hereof; And it is further ordered that all proceedings at the suit of "The Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited)" and all other proceedings now pending against The Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) be in the meantime stayed, or until the further order of the Court; And it is also ordered that this order be served upon the Liquidators of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited) or their Attorneys, and also on Messrs. Henry Manisty, Henry Gamble and Cowasjee Muncherjee, Ahmedabadwallah named in the aforesaid petition. Witness Richard Couch, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 11th day of June 1866.
By the Court,
J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

(Seal.) G. H. FARREN,
Head Assistant.

The 20th of June 1866.

Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers or 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
,, Indore......	,, 50	,, 70	,, 32-8-0.

During the Monsoon 25 per cent. extra.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalam, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby-Row, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a qualified young man, EMPLOYMENT in either of the undermentioned capacities, viz., PRESS CORRECTOR or EXAMINER, MANAGING or CORRESPONDING CLERK, or any situation where a knowledge of drafting letters and generally superintending the work of subordinate Clerks is required. Apply to "S. F. P.," *Bombay Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the smaller HOUSE in the "Retreat" compound, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Apply to MR. ALFRED KING,
Stores Department, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. [illegible] Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA,
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

TO LET, a neat small OFFICE, containing 2 Rooms, in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea, in excellent order. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, at Poona, for the season, or for a longer period, one commodious and handsomely furnished BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, occupied for some years past by MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE; another BUNGALOW, unfurnished, also in the Civil Lines, recently occupied by MR. LEWIS. For further particulars apply to JOHN L. SCOTT,
Manager of Carsetjee Furdoonjee & Co. Trust Estate.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1866.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, containing three or four Bed-rooms. For terms &c. apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN, Fort.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.

From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of HENRY S. CARTER, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1866.

TO LET, at No. 40, Meadow Street, a commodious GODOWN. Apply at the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited).
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messr. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay 29th May 1866.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR SALE.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! for the Monsoon.—A fresh stock of every description of BOOTS (double soles, and double toes, screws) by Dawson and Son, to hand per Overland Mail.
30 Meadow Street. J. BURN, Tailor, &c.

FOR SALE, at Poona,

A handsome Grey Arab Charger 9 off, 14-3; also carries a Lady ... ...Rs. 1,000
A handsome ... Arab Charger, 8 off, 14-1; also a good Lady's Horse ... ... ,, 600
A handsome Australian Charger, aged ... ... ,, 800

The above are the property of Colonel Prior, H. M.'s 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, about proceeding to England.
Apply to R. FELL & SON,
Poona, 23rd June 1866. Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECKED SHIP "DIAMOND" FROM JUDDA.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of the concerned, at 1 o'clock P. M., opposite Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia's Bungalow, as she now lies on the Rocks near Breach Candy. The wreck will be sold with all her Stores, Cargo, and Equipments whatever may be at the time of sale.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open [illegible] ables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horse [illegible] and double plated Harnesses, &c., by Best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell, Byculla.

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

[illegible] Market opened with a steady demand [illegible] Elphinstones, United Victorias, and Bom-[illegible] Back shares; Elphinstones advanced from [illegible] to 600 and close at 575: United Victorias 1,045 to 1,100 and close at 1,050 per [illegible] Bank of Bombay shares from 30 to 26 [illegible] Back-bays close at 2,200; Old Fi-[illegible] 14 per share; Government Securities, [illegible] 89; Fives 105¼; Fives and half 110; [illegible] closes firm.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	[illegible]
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta ...	at sight ...	100
[illegible]	30 days' sight ...	99½
[illegible]	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	215 to 216

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
[illegible]	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	No quotation.
100,000	250	100	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 dis. nom.
[illegible]	100	[illegible]	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 per share.
......	200	100	......	Asiatic New Issue...	20 per share.
[illegible]	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	6,900 per share.
[illegible]	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	(o. & n.) 95 dis.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	25 p ct dis.
[illegible]	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	20 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
5,000,000	250	200	Bad ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	44 p ct dis.
3,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company ...	40 p ct dis.
2,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	25 per share.
2,000,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	9 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	......	China Bank ...	10 per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	2 p ct prem.
[illegible]	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	Rs. 20p share nm.
[illegible]	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
[illegible]	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	28 p ct pm. nm.
[illegible]	250	25	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
[illegible]	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	28 p ct dis.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	32 p share.
[illegible]	100	30	......	London&BombayB.	Rs. 3 p share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	50 p ct pm.
[illegible]	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	210 per share.
1,250,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	5 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	46 per share.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	225	100	......	Guzerat Bank	20 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

......	400	100	......	Bengal Credit Mob.	60 per share.
750,000	500	100	Bad ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	60 p share.
1100000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	74 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

3,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,300 p. share nm.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	375 per share.
1,050,000	1,000	200	......	New Do.	60 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	100 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	500 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	100 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	35 p s	Port Canning	600 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co. ..	1,045 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co..	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
180,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	221 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....		1,000		Western India Ship Co	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 } 89
" " " " 1842-43
" " " " 1854-55
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. 105¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 103
Five and a half per cent. 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 16-3-0
Bank of England Notes ...	10
Spanish Dollars ...	228
Carolus ...	290
Mexican Dollars ...	220
German Crowns ...	210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	228
Bar Silver ..	106½
Gold Leaf ..	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dhollera	280 to 285
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	285 to 290
Surat and Broach (New)..	280 to 285
Porebunder (New)..	225 to 230
Veeraval (New) ..	225 to 230
Khandeish (New) ..	270 to 275
Dharwar (now ready)	305 to 310
Hinghunghaut (New)	305 to 310
Doomrawuttee Ackote (New)	285 to 290

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 24th May, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	5,750	...
" African Coast	...	4,500
" Suez	23,600	4,900
" Persian Gulf Steamer	50,185	17,898
" Cutch	...	2,500
" Aden	39,200	49,500
" Concan British	...	1,12,101
Total for the week ...	1,18,735	1,91,399
Previously imported in the year 1866	2,41,24,173	10,35,45,822
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th May 1866.	2,42,42,908	10,37,37,221
Ditto 1865	1,95,82,923	1,90,48,207
Increase Rupees	46,59,985	8,46,89,014

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	99,900	96,838
" Concan British	10,720	...
" Guzerat British	40,090	59,500
" Penang & Malalar	...	300
" Malabar British	14,000	50,000
" North Canara... ...	5,152	500
Total for the week ...	1,69,862	2,07,138
Previously exported in the year 1866	44,49,093	1,82,53,711
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th May 1866	46,18,955	1,84,60,849
Ditto 1865	38,62,157	1,79,48,667
Increase Rupees	7,56,798	5,12,182

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 27TH.

Tapp, Major General T., Commanding Northern Division of the Army, on leave, from [illegible].

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27TH.

Seton, Lieutenant B., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

Boyle, Captain E., 96th Foot, to join, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th June.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from 18th May:—

1st Grenadier Regiment, N. I.—Lieutenant J. Affleck, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties as Quarter Master.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from 3rd June:—

13th Regiment, N. I.—Lieutenant C. D. Payne, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, vice Galloway.

Captain J. Currie, officiated as Doing Duty Officer 7th Regiment, N. I., from the 2nd to the 10th instant, inclusive during the absence of Lieutenant J. Brown on Court Martial duty to Sholapore.

Ensign L. F. Heath, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 506 of 1862, permitted to proceed on leave to Kurrachee to take up the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Heath, Commanding Sind Division of the Army.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th June 1866.

BREVET.—Major Louis Howe Bazalgette, 24th Foot, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in India.

The undermentioned officers to have the local rank of Major in India:—

Captain Richard Cornick Clifford, 7th Foot; Captain William Newcomen Watts, 1st Foot; Captains Affleck Fraser, Henry Montague Smith, George Dangerfield, Alexander Harry Dawson, H. W. Lumsden, Charles James Barton, G. Brown Mellersh, and Thomas Bayly Gibbard, R. A.; William S. Oliphant, and Charles Pollard, R. E.; James Edward Cordner, Walter Delane, Edward Simeon, Thomas Present, Alfred Digby Dennis, M. C. Lawson, J. F. A. McNair, James Smith Baird, [illegible]bell Cameron, Peter Daniel Marett, William Henry [illegible], Arthur Blunt, R. C. Battiscombe, A. A. Bayly, J. R. [illegible]son, and E. S. Beamish, R. A.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Rohanna [illegible] Singapore, May 10.
[illegible] Simpson [illegible] Suad [illegible], March 8.

DEPARTURE.

[illegible]

[illegible] to Liverpool, [illegible]

The following vessels [illegible] yesterday:— [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN, in receipt of regular Consignments, wishes to meet with a NATIVE or PARSEE PARTNER with Capital to assist in establishing an AUCTION or OFFICE BUSINESS. Address "M.," Office of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer *Malta*, DRAWING PINS, useful for Draughtsmen. Also, CORD and NEEDLES for Wheeler, by Wilson's Sewing Machines.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, STONE BALLAST on board the French Barque "MARIE," ready to deliver if any Commander of the Ship will require to purchase. Apply to Capt. COULON, or EDULJEE and RUSTOMJEE, French Dubash, Oak Lane, No. 1.

FOR SALE, (A BARGAIN,) three second hand CANTEENS, consisting of a BREAKFAST, DINNER, and DESSERT SERVICE, suitable for six persons; the Electro-plate, by Elkington, of London. Prices for *Cash* only Rs. 160, Rs. 300, and Rs. 65 respectively. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Byculla.

NOTICE FROM THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—The Public are hereby informed that notifications of vacancy of houses where water is laid on should be accompanied by a request to cut off the water supply, otherwise no remission of water-rate will be granted.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th June 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, and on every subsequent SATURDAY, until further notice, the Up Through Passenger Train from Sholapoor, due to leave Poona at 2-0 P. M. will stop at Coorla and Dadur Stations as shown below:—

Coorla...............................at 9-21 P. M.
Dadur.................................at 9-33 P. M.

And 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be booked at Poona by the above Train on those days.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
Bombay, 27th June 1866. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of JAMES SLADE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Dorset, Accountant, deceased, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having Property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the Debts and hand the Property to the Administrators. And NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any Claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their Debts or Claims within eight weeks from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to MARY ANN SLADE, Widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix of the WILL of the said JAMES SLADE, deceased.

ACLAND PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Administrators.
Bombay, 27th June 1869.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P.M., the following Resolutions were passed:—

1st.—That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.

2nd.—That Messrs. F. S. Leathes, A. C. Brice, Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, and Ramchunder Balcrushnajee be appointed Liquidators.

3rd.—That the Liquidators be allowed as their remuneration 2 per cent. upon the Assets realized, to be divided amongst them.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Chairman.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay City Bank (Limited), held at its Offices on FRIDAY the 22nd instant, it was

Proposed by Mr. John Gray, and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, and carried unanimously—"That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London and the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business; it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

Proposed by Mr. Culliandass Mohundass, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandass Jugjeevandass, and carried—"That Messrs. D. McCulloch, W. H. Peel, Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Jehanghir Rustomjee Mody, and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee be appointed Liquidators."

Proposed by Mr. Culliandass Mohundass, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, and carried—"That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 3 per cent. on Assets realized to be divided amongst the Liquidators."

R. T. PRICE, Chairman.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The Public are respectfully informed that, on and after the 2nd July 1866, the following ALTERATION OF TRAINS will take place:—

DOWN TRAINS.

The Mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Surat at 1 P. M. will leave at 10-15 A. M., and be due in Surat at 9-0 P. M.

The Mixed Train now leaving Surat for Ahmedabad at 6-15 A. M. will leave at 7-30 A. M. and be accelerated.

The Local Train leaving Baroda for Ahmedabad at 7-45 A. M. will be discontinued.

UP TRAINS.

The Mixed Train now leaving Ahmedabad for Surat at 12 noon will leave at 9-30 A. M. and be due in Surat at 6-55 P. M.

The Mixed Train now leaving Surat for Bombay at 6-20 [illegible]

The Local Train leaving Ahmedabad for Baroda at 4 0 P. M. will be discontinued.

For further particulars see Time Bills.

By order,
J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 27th June 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay in the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and at Kurrachee in partnership with Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

ANTHONY MORRISON—*Petitioner.*

UPON hearing MR. PRESCOT, and on reading the Petition of the said ANTHONY MORRISON, Chairman at the Meeting of the Creditors of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, held on the 20th day of June last, and a Copy of the Resolutions passed at the said Meeting, I do order that the said Resolutions be confirmed, and that the Estate of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia be wound up under the management of Trustees upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition and Resolutions; and I do further order, that this Order be forthwith advertised in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed* and the *Bombay Summachar*, published in Bombay, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 26th day of June 1866.

CHARLES SARGENT.

KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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26th June 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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CALENDAR——JUNE—JULY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 20m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	28	Full Moon at 8-26 A.M.	5 26	6 39	11 10	11 27	26th June 1866. Time 8h. 57m. 23s. p.
Fri.	29	Civil Twilight lasts at 42½m.	5 23	6 39	11 46	—	
Sat.	3	Moon passes 5° 9' N of Jupiter at 7-54 A.M.	5 27	6 39	0 4	0 23	
Sun.	1	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 40	0 40	0 59	
Mon.	2	Venus sets at 8-49 P.M.	5 27	6 40	1 17	1 35	
Tues.	3	Day breaks at 4-44 A.M.	5 28	6 40	1 53	2 15	
Wed.	4	Sun in Apogee at 8-39 A.M.	5 28	6 40	2 36	2 58	

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NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN. J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 22
AGRA	June 19	LAHORE	June 18
ALLAHABAD	June 20	LONDON	June 4
AUSTRALIA	June 3	MAURITIUS	May 20
ALEXANDRIA	June 11	MADRAS	June 21
BANGALORE	June 16	MALTA	June 10
CALCUTTA	June 18	MEERUT	June 19
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	June 16
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 16
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 19	PUNJAUB	June 16
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 12
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

*** *Our Poona and Ahmedabad Subscribers are informed that on and after the 1st of July their copies of the "Gazette" will be forwarded to them through the Post Office instead of through local Agents.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

WE hardly know what those zealous improvers of the natives of India who are so eagerly bent on inducing them to adopt British manners and customs in all respects, and the native reformers who aid in urging these changes so earnestly on their compatriots, will say to the latest illustration of the public position which ladies may hold in England without loss of esteem and respect, and which it falls to our lot to notice to-day. Miss Isa Craig, a lady whose well-known poetical talents and literary fame may serve as our excuse for carrying her name into the editorial columns of a daily newspaper, and whose introduction to the public as a successful poetess dates, as we need not say, from the centenary commemoration of the birth of Burns, which occurred some years back, when she obtained the prize at public competition for the commemoration ode—has for some time devoted her time and talents to the administration as secretary of the affairs of a society for the promotion of social improvements and the spread of social science in her native country; and last mail brings us the intelligence of her resigning this post amid many high compliments from those with whom she has acted as their colleague, accompanied by an address and a testimonial of solid value, on her retirement into private life on the occasion of her marriage. We can imagine that the countenances of some of our reforming friends will grow considerably longer as they contemplate this additional example of the high development of western civilization which they will naturally expect to be called upon to imitate, and begin to wonder whether native young ladies are not forthwith to be called upon to act as public characters and conduct the general management of useful and charitable institutions for the future before they are considered entitled by public opinion to enter into the bonds of marriage. It is the custom among some nations not to permit a young man to contract a matrimonial alliance before he has killed a specified number of his enemies in war, with his own hand, after which he is held fairly entitled to become in his own right the head of a household and father of a family; and our native friends will now naturally conclude that English opinion is about to force upon them a social custom very similar to this, only with the slight difference that, it is in this case the lady who has to prove by an apprenticeship to a secretary's duties and skilful manipulation of the complicated business of a public company her fitness and capacity for what we sincerely believe to be the more difficult and more important duties of guiding a household and bringing up a family.

So far as is within our power we may reassure our native readers on this point. We never were in a very great hurry to see natives adopting wholesale the manners and customs of Europeans. Every nation must have its own customs; and though the customs of one people may be better than those of another, that is not of necessity a sufficient reason of itself for direct imitation of one by another. We have no desire to see native ladies adopt all at once the freedom of English ladies, any more than we have to see them adopt English dress (which we take the liberty to think would in general be by no means becoming to them) and certainly not until they are fitted by their education and gradual habituation to make a discreet use of such freedom. But setting aside this question, there is obviously a wide difference between a state of public opinion which permits a woman like Miss Craig and many others well known in England to move in public life without loss of respect; and another state of it, such as may be found in some exaggerated eccentricities of American ultra-development, which calls upon all women generally to do so, and represents public life as woman's proper sphere. Undoubtedly the individual case we are considering indicates a very high tone of general feeling among our own people on this subject. It shows that womanhood is held in high respect, when a woman can hold with dignity a post which brings her name before the public, losing no respect thereby from her friends or from a wider circle, from her own sex or from the other. But then it is not every woman who has the talents and accomplishments of Miss Craig; not every woman who is fitted for public life, any more than every man is, and for both, in the ordinary run of cases, a private sphere is desirable. Still, when we do meet with a woman who has the capacity and the courage to devote herself to pursuits likely in her own opinion to prove of public utility, even though a certain degree of publicity necessarily attaches to them, we can conceive no particular reason why one should not engage in such an occupation as freely as a man, and with as little reproach. That in England this is perfectly practicable, the case of Miss Craig is only one out of many which we might cite to prove. There was Miss Nightingale, Mrs. Fry, and numberless others of less note, but perhaps of not less usefulness in other spheres; to say nothing of the many distinguished authoresses of our day—an era marked by very unusual instances of feminine success in literature—whose names have become household words, and whose number and excellence is so great that it is a serious question whether they might not deliberately claim the palm of popular authorship in the Victorian era, over what is commonly thought to be the stronger sex. It does unquestionably show,—as we have just observed, and this for the credit of our country we may fairly maintain—a high standard of public opinion which permits women to take a public place and engage in public business without any loss of dignity, when they are through special circumstances or in consequence of special natural endowments qualified for such undertakings; it would show an exaggerated and false estimate of the relations of society if public opinion encouraged their doing so in ordinary cases and as a general rule. Miss Craig is not a model for all women, because all women are not like her; but she is a true and dignified one because she has undertaken nothing for which she is not fit, and assumed no public position which she had not talent to grace. A true woman also, perhaps, because having not exaggerated her own mission or hastily made any romantic resolves of perpetual devotion to imaginary public duties, she has ultimately abandoned independence and publicity for the more tranquil obscurity of domestic life.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.—No. II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Under the second consideration set forth in my letter of yesterday, I proposed to inquire into the suggestive recommendation of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, that the right to reclaim the Flats should be conceded by Government to the Back Bay Company. The conditions made with Government in the Back Bay bargain are said by the *Reviewer* to have been "too hard for those who made any real calculation of the cost of the work." As far as the public know anything of the matter, the directors were not the men who made any "real calculations of the cost of the work," and it must be supposed that the engineers failed to do so likewise, for would they not have taken the directors into their confidence if doubt and uncertainty had seized hold of them? At the meeting in June 1865, the chairman of the directors informed the shareholders that "at the end of four years they hoped to be able to sell land to pay a very handsome dividend. In another part of his speech Mr. Hannay said, "Next year he hoped the directors would be able to pay the shareholders a dividend," and, again, "In a few years the shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company would be as eagerly sought for as they were a year ago," *i. e.* at premiums of Rs. 30,000. All this looks like a dependence on the basest and most unreliable calculations; "unreal" as they would be called by the *Saturday Review*. Who, then, were the men that made these "real calculations of the cost of the work," and ascertained therefrom that the conditions were "too hard"?

In the new concession of the right to reclaim the Flats, the *Reviewer* contemplates primarily "the right and privilege of removing this public nuisance and scandal," (the Main Drain.) The duty of removing this scandalous nuisance devolves upon the Municipality, and I doubt not it has been provided for in the drainage scheme for Bombay. The Flats reclamation, as contemplated in 1864, aimed at providing extensive house accommodation to meet the wants of an increasing and wealthy population. But the attempt to form this and kindred companies, resulted in raising the price of waste hills, stone ballast, sand, and earth, to the utmost extravagance. A couple of millions of capital or more were intended to be spent in carrying out this undertaking, and it was provided that Government should have been supplied with a large portion of the reclaimed ground for barrack accommodation and officers' quarters. Is this what the *Reviewer* would now suggest for Bombay, and, if so, in what way is the work likely to be remunerative to the shareholders? If the concession is to be profitable, and I suppose that the *Reviewer* is satisfied upon this point, since it may be presumed that the suggestion to make the concession of the Flats to the Back Bay Reclamation Company is intended to place the Company in a better situation than it occupies at present, and to raise the value of its shares; then why should the Back Bay Company secure it in preference to promoters who originated the scheme and who sketched its details? Would confessed failure in a previous undertaking be a guarantee of success in another concession? Or, I may ask, whether reclaiming the Flats, and erecting buildings thereon, is to be considered the most desirable way of employing the few sixpences that are left to unfortunate shareholders in Bombay? By casting off the works to which they are at present pledged, and by proceeding with the contemplated Reclamation of the Flats, it may be possible to give a temporary increased value to the shares of the Back Bay Company. It is quite possible that temporary gain might accrue to many men, and that brisk speculation might for a time bring back the golden hue to our tarnished brass buttons, and the smiles to the cheeks of our money-lenders. But this further concession would only increase the scandal to Government in its connection with this Company, for under the light of past experience, there is but too much reason to fear that a large capital would become converted into dust.

If the Flats reclamation can be rendered profitable to a Joint Stock Company, it can also be made profitable by a Municipal Corporation. Ours is but an "infant" Municipality with deranged finances and an uncertain income but it will not always be so. It is said that Government at one time offered the Flats to the Municipality, and that the concession was then declined in consequence of the want of funds to undertake the work; but it will not always continue so. And if a special privilege, or a valuable concession is to be granted at all, it is but right and just, in the interests of the city,—since Joint Stock Companies have already secured the most valuable grants all round the island,—that the swamp between Cumbalia Hill and the Race Course should be reserved for the body-politic as represented by Her Majesty's Bench of Justices for the Town and Island of Bombay.

There are a few considerations in connection with the grant of the Flats to the Back Bay Company, which diminish to some extent the force of the objections that undoubtedly stand in the way of the concession. I am free to admit that the reclamation of the Flats would be a public advantage by whatever agency the work was accomplished, and if the shareholders of the Back Bay Company are willing and able to supply the funds for the work, it may be urged that they should be permitted to attempt it. Under this view, it would be for Government to consider whether the concession would lead to heavy gambling in the shares, to be followed by heavy losses, and a widespread demoralization. It would also be for Government to consider what guarantee should be demanded, and the terms of the release of the Company from their present engagement. If the Back Bay Company should be found willing to accept the concession of the Flats,—of which there has been no proof offered,—it may be supposed that they would begin the work with a portion of the capital that has been already subscribed for reclaiming Back Bay, and in this view we have a Company already formed: a Company possessing all the appliances necessary for vigorously carrying on the work, when perhaps no other Reclamation Company could be established for such a purpose. It is reasonable also to suppose that as the Flats reclamation can be accomplished at less than one half the cost per square yard than the Back Bay Reclamation, while the selling price of the reclaimed land in both situations would be nearly equal, the directors of the Back Bay Company would gladly change the situation of their operations and thankfully accept the new concession. The financial position of the Company would be materially improved as I have already stated, and perhaps this would be the chief inducement to go over to the Flats. The Government have already endured no little reproach for the Back Bay concession, and a sudden collapse of the operations of the Company would give bitterness to that reproach; it is therefore almost a point of honour with Government to prolong the existence of the Company, even though this should be done by transferring the reclamation to the Flats, on the security of completing the railway accommodation as far as Colaba, as suggested by the *Saturday Review*. The shareholders of the Back Bay Company appear to have power under the terms of the agreement with Government to throw up the works at any time, and the present value of the shares renders this course of action very probable; indeed, it has been debated already, and it was thought at one time that it would be carried. Such a consummation is most devoutly not wished for by Government, and the question arises, how may it be averted? It is under this suspicion that Government may be induced to make a concession which, under other circumstances, would never be granted. What greater triumph could the enemies of Sir Bartle Frere desire than to record the collapse of the Back Bay Company before the close of his gubernatorial career? The present Government but too well knows the folly and baseness which has crept into our public companies, and it knows also that while public companies have received immense concessions, the city has received nothing. The city then must be considered as a new rival to all Joint Stock Companies, that seek for concessions of public property, and the city stands in the way of the Flats concession, even though it appears now in a position of poverty, unable to accept a great concession.

I leave the broad question of the policy of granting large concessions of public property to Joint Stock Associations, in an island cramped for space, to be decided when this city shall have regained its lost financial balance and its old commercial character. It is enough to say to the *Reviewer*, let the shareholders of the Back Bay Company follow the course that seemeth best in their own eyes in regard to their present concession, but let Government follow the course of honesty and put away all appeals for concessions of public property until the present darkness is dispelled. Q.

27th June.

FROM our correspondent at Alexandria, we hear that on the 30th ultimo the bearer of Prince Charles' letter to the Sultan arrived at Constantinople. The missive itself, which was written by the Prince as soon as he crossed the Moldo-Wallach frontier at Tourno-Severin, has not been, and is not likely to be, accepted by the Porte, which has instructed its representatives abroad formally to protest against the Prince's acceptance of the Throne. At the same time the whole of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry and two battalions of Zouaves have received orders to proceed to Schumla, to reinforce the division intended to occupy the provinces. Four steamers have been sent from Egypt to Constantinople with troops to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

FROM the same source also, we hear, that a telegram from Shugra reports the definitive opening of the long tunnel on the Aidin Railway. A Suez telegram reports the death, from sunstroke, at Mecca, of Akif Bey. He was well and favourably known to many of your Bombay Hadjees.

Koorshid Bey, the Chief Director of the Egyptian Railways, has been superseded by Chemi Bey. He has been making himself very obnoxious to H. E. Cherif Pasha, the acting Viceroy.

On the Queen's birth-day the Consul-General received the members of the British community at Cairo, and in the evening gave a grand dinner in honour of the occasion.

The whole body of the people may be said to be as healthy as they are poor, and that is saying a good deal.

THE *Spectator* says:—The Prussian Government has completed its armaments, and has now 500,000 men ready for action. As time advances, the language of the Court becomes higher, and the Government of Hanover appears to have received a severe warning against opposition, a warning amounting to a distinct menace of military occupation. A new Chamber is to be called together, and a story has been set afloat of an effort made by the King to obtain the opinion of every village about war. It seems clear that the artizans dislike a war which interferes with their wages and makes the conscription severe. Peace meetings consequently are being held, and it is said that in one place the artizans have resisted the conscription agents by force, but there is no general opposition in Prussia. The army, it is clear, will obey, and so high have the King's hopes risen, that he has refused to treat further with Austria except upon the basis of Prussia's military and political leadership in North Germany.

THE same:—In Italy the excitement has risen to fever height. Garibaldi has accepted the command of the volunteers, who are being enrolled in every district and municipality; the Heir Apparent has received the command of a brigade; the King has ordered a forced levy of horses; and the [illegible] for the families of all who may fall. It is stated that 200,000 troops and 400 guns have now been collected in the north; the fleet, including six iron-clads, is fully equipped, and the Government is becoming impatient for the signal to begin. It is reported on the authority of Prince Napoleon, that the Italians have decided to fight Austria, even if they are left alone, and all travellers report the excitement of the population. It seems possible that the first blow struck may be an endeavour to create insurrection at Trieste, or some other point on the Adriatic, and by the telegrams of Friday troops had been embarked in transports for some unknown destination. Austria all the while has 185,000 men in Dalmatia, and considers Venice unassailable by sea and the Quadrilateral by land. The army includes 20,000 Croats, and is accompanied by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whom it is the avowed object of the Austrians to restore to his "heritage."

THE same:—The preparations for war advance, and a scene is presented in Italy which makes even her enemies' hearts throb. Something like a voluntary *levée en masse* is going on there, and had the Government the means to arm or feed them, it might raise its army to a million strong. The instant the rolls were opened the officials were borne down by the rush of applicants, fifty thousand men were enrolled in one day, 4,000 in the single city of Milan, and it was necessary to close them again. They were opened again, however, this week for 20,000 more, and then closed. In the North every class, from the oldest nobles, share the excitement, and in the South, though there is little enthusiasm, the conscription has been obeyed. Immense efforts will be made to cause an outbreak in Naples, but the Government is warned, and they will probably end in a wide extension of brigandage. The Italians are convinced, and on better grounds than Englishmen believe, that they are able to cope with the Austrians alone, while the Austrians in Venetia have informed their Italian subordinates that if the army is compelled to enter the fortresses the officials must follow, under penalty of death. Even dying, the Austrian eagle cannot resist the temptation of blood.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 11TH JUNE.

SINCE I wrote to you on the 26th ultimo, there has been no business done in the "open cotton market." 7,000 cantars of the Pacha's cotton was sold at from 38 to 35 dollars. The latter rate, however, has not been sustained, and the Government exchequer being low, 2,500 cantars have been sold as low as 32 dollars. The fellaheen holders refuse to sell under 40 dollars. The stock altogether is estimated at 120,000 cantars, but the quality is indifferent. The quotations of Freight and Exchange are unaltered.

The intelligence of the suspension of payment by the Agra and Masterman's Bank caused quite a panic here. Money payments are things of the past. The Government employés have not been paid for three months. All the money the Government can get together has, during the last fourteen days, been sent to the Viceroy—amounting, it is said, to not less than one million and a half sterling.

Since I wrote you last acquainting you with the departure of His Highness the Viceroy for Constantinople, we have learnt the real object of his visit to the Sultan. A few days after his arrival at the capital, it seems he arranged everything with the Ministers of the Sublime Porte for the reversion of the succession in favour of his own son, to the exclusion of Mustapha Fayzul Pasha, and the Sultan placed in his hands the Firman conferring this boon. The Viceroy immediately sent a telegraphic despatch to Alexandria, acquainting Cherif Pasha with this fact, and commended him at the same time to assemble the Consuls of the different European Powers, the high functionaries of the State, and the principal inhabitants of the country at the Palace of Ras-el-tin, and to communicate the intelligence to them. Cherif Pasha in consequence gave a grand banquet, and in the evening a splendid ball, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Viceroy. In the meantime the Viceroy himself was not idle in Constantinople; he had already spent the sum of one million sterling in gaining over the good will of the Sultan's Ministers, viz., £200,000 to the Grand Vizier, and 100,000 to each of the other seven [illegible] also gave a banquet to the high functionaries of the Porte, at which (according to his letter to the Governor of Alexandria) the Ambassadors of the friendly Powers congratulated him on the change in the succession, which he had obtained from the Sultan.

The Viceroy's letter to the Governor of Alexandria, written immediately after obtaining the Sultan's Firman, is worthy of perusal, and I give you a translation of it in extenso; it is as follows:—

"Since my accession to the Government of Egypt, I have sacrificed my repose to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants, depending for the success of my labours on the protection of the Most High and on the favour of H. I. M. the Sultan, my august master. To the present moment neither have been wanting, and the gracious reception which H. I. Majesty accorded me on my arrival at Constantinople, immediately inspired me with the hope of succeeding with the aid of the Almighty in the object of my desires, in order that I might be able to render my subjects happy. The succession from father to son is the only way to ensure the prosperity and greatness of a country, and to render its people happy. All men of sense acknowledge this, and the Governments which enjoy this system bear testimony to its advantage. H. I. M. has united with me in the desire which has long animated the hearts of my subjects to see the direct succession established in Egypt, for the continued happiness of the country; because the happiness of Egypt, forming so important a part of his empire, is the dearest wish of H. M., and in order to realise it His glorious Imperial Majesty, my august master, in concert with his Ministers, has abolished the mode of succession which has been in use till now, and has decided that henceforth the succession of the Egyptian Government shall be limited to my direct heirs from the father to the eldest son.

"I was invited to present myself before H. I. M. on Monday the 14th, Mohurrum, 1283, at 5 o'clock (28th May about midday) and H. M. was pleased to give me with his own hand the august Firman of succession in such a graceful and affable manner that I was profoundly moved. After having offered up my praises to the Most High, I presented my most respectful homage to His Imperial Majesty. I now invoke the Almighty to inspire me with the means of satisfying my august master and of rendering my country and my subjects happy."

His Highness adds in a postscript that he invited to a sumptuous banquet the Ministers and high functionaries of the empire, as also the Ambassadors of the friendly Powers, who complimented and congratulated him in the name of their sovereigns.

The day following the banquet given by Cherif [illegible] of the Regency Council, the following article appeared in the *Egypte* which is supposed to be the oracle of the Viceroy. I give you the article entire, as it explains the views held by the partizans of His Highness in Egypt:—

"The speech made by the President of the Regency Council at the banquet given in honour of the succession in a direct line, conferred on H. H. the Viceroy, has made, and must make, a great impression, because under the eloquent conciseness of the phrases, the justness and propriety of the words, which make of this discourse a true model of its kind, a great fact is revealed. This fact has been at first placed in doubt by people of a malevolent and incredulous nature, but in the mouth of the Minister it takes an official character.

"H. E. Cherif Pasha has very truly called this fact an event. A greater has not been witnessed in Egypt since the foundation of the dynasty of Mahomed Ali. The succession in a direct line, conformable to the laws of nature and to the interests of humanity, is the highest guarantee given to the consolidation of a dynasty to which the happiness of Egypt has been allied in such a close manner for more than half a century. The interests of the prince will be identified so closely with those of the country that henceforth they will be undistinguishable. Under the regime of the collateral succession, the natural bias of the father in favour of his own children in certain cases might be in opposition to the necessities of the country. In order to fulfil the object of their mission, the successors of the illustrious Mahomed Ali were constantly obliged to keep their eyes on the past. The future did not belong to them. A hundredfold more excusable than Louis XV., being certain of not living again in their sons, they could say like him: 'After me, the end of the world.'

"If any one of them has not put this deplorable maxim into practice, it has most assuredly been H. H. Ismail Pasha. We have too often held up to the public the benefits which have been produced by the present reign of not quite three years and a half, to be now under the necessity of reminding our readers of the splendid institutions which this prince has conferred upon Egypt, and the progress of every kind for which his accession to power was the signal. But it was necessary that these great things should be confirmed and that a guarantee of their continued duration should be found. And where could a better guarantee be found than in the abolition of an order of things which no political consideration can justify, which is no longer of our age and much less of our civilization. With the certainty of seeing carried out, through their sons, the wise reforms which the Viceroys of Egypt shall inaugurate, they will henceforth have no other ambition, no other interest, than to leave the country to their successor in a still more flourishing state than they received it from their predecessor. Nature has not placed in our hearts the noble sentiment of paternal love without an object. Vague, and in every case, ephemeral beings, its constancy in man is one of his most noble attributes, it, in a great measure, constitutes his superiority over the rest of creation. This sentiment fixed in our hearts is one of the most powerful motives to civilization.

"In fact the consciousness of the shortness of his existence would keep man in a state of inactivity, and would induce him only to provide for his immediate wants, did he not feel at the same time the desire to make the path of life more easy to the children who will bear his name, and who will always bear in mind the gratitude they owe their father for all he has done for them. This necessity of living again, as it were in our children, has been so deeply rooted in the heart of man, that in the remotest antiquity the barrenness of a woman was considered a divine punishment. If from private individuals we come to consider the position of princes, how much greater shall we find this aspiration, because it responds to a necessity of greater weight in the hearts of those great shepherds of the people whom we call kings. They are no less accessible to the sentiments of humanity than the meanest of their subjects. Why, then, deprive them of its most noble and legitimate enjoyments? Why make them observe a line of conduct which is contrary to the spirit of the times? Is it because their hearts and their heads are sufficiently vast to govern and love a whole people, that they should be excluded from governing and loving their own children? Is it the desire of the great human family whom they have in charge, to deprive them of the happiness of loving their own offspring—flesh of their flesh, and bone of their bone?

"On the other hand, in adopting the system of direct succession, H. H. the Viceroy deprives his other children, in favour of one, of the accession to power. But when one really wishes the good of one's country, one must have a grandeur of soul sufficient to impose silence on the dictates of the heart. Princes would assume too weighty a responsibility in face of their people and of history, if they did not know, at a given moment, how to sacrifice their dearest affections to the great interest, which they are called upon to protect and defend.

"Such have been the ideas and considerations which have prevailed in the Councils of the Sublime Porte and H. I. M. the Sultan, entirely pre-occupied ever since his accession with the progress of the empire, the amelioration of his subjects, and the development amongst the masses of a national sentiment, the only means by which a people can ever arrive at a brilliant destiny, has been pleased, by inaugurating a principle the advantages of which for Egypt are incontestable, to give a striking illustration of the interest which he takes in this important part of his empire. The immense improvements which the Viceroy has made in the administration of the country, the incontestable progress made under his reign, and his incessant efforts to consolidate and carry out what the great Mahomed Ali was only able to begin, have been for him so many titles to the great benevolence of his sovereign.

"Let us resume. The reform inaugurated by H. H. Ismail Pasha will be popular at home and abroad, because it is in accordance with the sentiments of nature, and with the rights established before laws were written, and which are engraved on the conscience of humanity. But the most solid foundation of this popularity will always be found in the era of tranquility and uninterrupted prosperity which it will introduce into Egypt, and secure to this fine country a line of princes who will religiously transmit from father to son the torch of progress and civilization which was first ignited by Mahomed Ali."

To sum up, the Viceroy to gain over the Sultan's Ministers, has spent one million sterling, to gain over the Sultan himself he has increased the annual tribute by £350,000, raising the total to £750,000 a year, he has drained the country of money to defray his enormous expenses in Constantinople, and yet all in vain, for it now appears that he has been obliged to leave the capital suddenly as there was great fear of his life. The Sultan's heir to the Turkish Empire, fearing that he might also be put aside in the same way as Mustapha Fayzul Pasha made a great stir—some of the Ambassadors protested, and the consequence is, that all the Ministers who assisted the Viceroy in obtaining the Firman from the Sultan have been dismissed, and the Viceroy, by the advice of His Imperial Majesty, quitted Constantinople in haste.

Telegrams have been received stating that H. H. the Viceroy left Constantinople on the 11th, and is expected here early on Thursday. Preparations have been made here, in Cairo and the principal villages, to give him a welcome reception, and to manifest publicly the satisfaction of the inhabitants with the new arrangements in connection with the new alliance he has formed with the Sublime Porte.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

VIZAGAPATAM, 26th June.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, 26th June.

Steamer *Burmah*, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, in sight.

BIMLIPATAM, 27th June.

Steamer *Madras*, from Calcutta, anchored.

BOMBAY.

HIS Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Room, Poona, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SIR CHA[illegible], it is [illegible] preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE office of the Oriental Translator to Government will, we understand, be removed to Poona in the course of the next week.

THE following telegram from Kurrachee, dated the 27th instant, yesterday, was received by Government:—"Persian line clear, interruption beyond."

JAMES MARSHALL William Cambridge, and David Smart, engineers, were each fined in the sum of ten rupees by Mr. Barton yesterday, for being drunk and disorderly.

WE call the attention of our readers to the alteration in the time of departure of trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the 2nd proximo. The details will be found in our advertisement columns.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday a Parsee, named Rustomjee Cowasjee, was fined fifteen rupees by the Senior Magistrate, in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour, for selling liquor by retail without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police.

FROM the weather report of the Tanna collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, it appears that there was a scanty fall of rain throughout the principal division of the collectorate during the fortnight under report, and consequently the sowing operations were greatly impeded.

GEORGE DUNCAN, seaman of the British ship *Daphne*, was yesterday placed before the Senior Magistrate of Police, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board that vessel. The prisoner expressed his willingness to go on board and do duty, and he was accordingly discharged.

MYNA, woman, who was outraged in a barbarous manner by five Hindoos in a bungalow on the Parell Road, and who was reported in our last issue to be in a dangerous condition at the Jamsetjee hospital, was up to last evening in a better state than she was the preceding day, though she is not yet out of danger.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Parell Road, before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, touching the [illegible] woman. The deceased had been suffering from fever, was missed from her bed on Monday night last, and her body was found the following morning in a tank close by her house, without any marks of violence. The jury's verdict was "found drowned in a tank."

THE Deputy Registrar of Ahmedabad, one Bhowanidas, was a short time ago tried before Mr. Grant, Judge and Session Judge of that station, for having attempted to receive a gratification. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction and sentence an appeal was presented on behalf of the accused to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, who rejected it.

MANUEL DOMINGO and three others were convicted yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, of assaulting Rustomjee Framjee, a broker. On Sunday last the complainant was superintending the erection of a fence to his house at Naigaum, when the defendants went up and saying that the ground on which the fence was being erected belonged to them, they severally assaulted him and knocked him down. His Worship fined the defendants Rs. 20 each, and bound them over in Rs. 500 each to keep the peace towards the complainant.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 26th and 8 P. M. of the 27th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 14 hours 48 minutes, min. 4 hours 45 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 38 hours 48 minutes, min. 1 hour 41 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 29 hours 41 minutes, min. 2 hours 34 minutes. From Madras, max. 17 hours 40 minutes, min. 47 minutes.

Oldest dates from United Kingdom 19th and 23rd June.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 25th June.

WE are requested by Major Henderson, to acknowledge the following subscriptions on account of the fund for rewarding the crews and other men who volunteered in rescuing the passengers and crew of the wrecked ship *Diamond*.

Campbell, Mitchell & Co..........................	Rs. 50
Mr. H. Cleveland	" 50
" J. Westlake	" 50
" F. Blackmore..	" 50
Major Henderson	" 50
Total...	250

DIAMOND RELIEF FUND.—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the following subscriptions to the "*Diamond* Relief Fund."

A friend of the distressed ...	Rs. 50
C. H. [illegible], Esq...	50
Bombay Native Insurance Co.—per Viegas & Co....	50
A friend	50
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee & Co. ...	25
J. A. Anderson, Esq...	25
D. P. Cama, Esq.	25
G. F., Esq.	25
A friend	25
Rookh	15
Commander North (per Major Henderson)..	10
A Shipmaster...	10
Total..	360

PURSUANT to Act I. of 1859, a Marine Court of Enquiry, composed of F. L. Brown, Esq., Magistrate of Police, and J. Dixon, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's Agent, was held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship *Stafford* on the South East Prong. Mr. Cleveland, Crown Solicitor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of Government. Captain Cheverton, late commander of the ship *Stafford*, stated that he was not prepared to go on with the case on account of the short notice given in today's newspapers. He further stated that he wanted to engage a professional gentleman to conduct his case. The Court, under these circumstances adjourned the enquiry till this day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CONVICTION UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—The Acting Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, has forwarded a statement of cases disposed of in January, February, and March, under Act IX. of 1863, for the information of Government, from which it appears that during these months fifteen persons were tried under this Act; fourteen of whom were charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Broach, and one before the Magistrate of Dharwar. On being convicted fourteen of them were fined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200, and in one case the offender was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused persons in all these cases were Hindoos.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

IT has been ruled by Government that Armourer Serjeants and School Masters proceeding on duty should be provided with free passage by rail &c. just as other non-commissioned officers, through the Quarter Master General's Department. Similarly a chief Civil Master Armourer on first joining from England, or on being transferred from one arsenal to another should be provided with free passage in the same way as a superior warrant officer, but when he proceeds on tour of inspection to magazines or stations, the mileage allowance proposed by the Government of Bombay, viz. 8 annas a mile by dak, and 3 annas a mile by rail, is, in the opinion of the Government of India, more appropriate, and should be allowed.

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THE following extracts are taken from a letter from the Post Master General, Bombay, dated 3rd May 1866, addressed to Government:—

One eighth of a sheet of *native* paper (of ½ tola weight) costs ½ pie or 1/16 of a penny when sold at the ordinary rate of 8 annas per quire, but 50 per cent. more English paper can be obtained for the same price, for 1¼ sheets of the latter—which also passes under ½ tola—can be bought (or less than one pie) a fraction above ¾ at 1¼ annas per quire, and, as a consequence, nearly double the quantity of English paper can be had for the same price as paid for native paper. Or in other words, any person having occasion to write a letter at the ½ tola rate can purchase as much native paper as would suffice for one letter for ½ pie or 1/16 of a penny, whereas he can purchase the same quantity of English paper for ⅓ of a pie about 1/24 of a penny; moreover, he can buy for 1 pie or half a farthing as much of the English paper as would suffice for three letters combined, or two and an envelope being able to pass within the ½ tola unit.

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A MEETING of the creditors of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee and Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, lately trading under the style of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee and Co., was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Forbes St., for the purpose of considering propositions for a liquidation of the estate of the firm under Act XXVIII. of 1865. Mr. Henry Wilson was called to the chair. From the statement of accounts submitted to the meeting it appeared that the amount of the insolvents' liabilities was Rs. 5,92,770-6-8, and the amount of their assets Rs. 2,30,005. Mr. Brijwulubdass Jugeevundass, represented by Mr. Manisty, solicitor, claimed to be a creditor upon the estate for the sum of Rs. 10,50,000. His name appeared in the statement of the insolvents' affairs as a debtor to the extent of a lakh of rupees, but not as a creditor. He was ultimately admitted by the Chairman to be a debtor for Rs. 55,000. It was moved by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Nowrojee (representing the East India Bank)—"That the estate be wound up under the management of trustees and that application be made to the Court for the purpose, under Act XXVIII. of 1865." Mr. Peile, representing Mr. Goverdhundass Bhoydass, moved as an amendment that the meeting be adjourned. The original resolution was carried, only Mr. Peile and Mr. Manisty dissenting. It was proposed by Mr. Rustomjee Maneckjee, seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Buttonjee, and carried, "That Messrs. Henry Gamble, Alex. Chas. Brice, and J. J. Curnin, be appointed trustees for the liquidation of the estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865; that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 1,000 each; and that no security be required of the said trustees." The meeting was protracted, but nothing of special importance transpired.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—26TH JUNE.

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Galle—Tuesday.—Fresh south-westerly winds and fine day.

Madras—Weather fair; wind south-west.

Cochin—Weather fair.

Mangalore—Weather cloudy; wind south-west.

Kolapore—Weather partially clouded; wind strong south-west.

Tuticorin—Strong westerly winds.

Vingorla—Weather cloudy.

Goa—Weather clear; wind light from south-west.

Paumben—Tuesday.—Light southerly winds, and fine day.

THE M. A. FUND OF THE REV. C. KIRK.

Bombay, 25th June, 1866.

DEAR MR. KIRK,—I have much pleasure in handing over to you and asking your acceptance of Rs. 385-4-0, being the balance of the sum of Rs. 455, subscribed, on the occasion of your taking your M.A. degree, by many English and Native Christians in the presidency, to mark their appreciation of your character and self-denying labours in promotion of the interests, temporal and spiritual, of many classes in this diocese.

I have deducted from the sum subscribed the amount of Mr. Pike's bill for the robes, £6-19-6.

The other object was to present you with a set of Academical Vestments, which I had the satisfaction of doing on their behalf on St. Thomas's day, and to pay the College and Degree Fees which I learned lately from England amount to £37 14s. 6d. or thereabouts.—Believe me, faithfully yours, CHARLES GILDER.

To the Rev. CHARLES KIRK, M.A.

DEAR MR. GILDER,—Most thankfully do I accept the gift which you and the friends associated with you have so kindly made me. I hope always to regard the circumstance as an incentive to exertion in the difficult work for which I came into this country not yet four years ago. To seek the welfare of the English residents of the Eurasians and the Natives of India is ever in my heart, and I rejoice in the proof you have given me that my labours have already been appreciated. Please to assure all who have joined in this act of sympathy and encouragement that I shall not soon forget their kindness, and believe me to remain, very faithfully yours, C. KIRK.

Bombay, 26th June 1866.

THE WRECK OF THE "DIAMOND."

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office to enquire into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Abd Shaik Didaroolla, and eleven other persons, names unknown, who were passengers on board the wrecked ship *Diamond*.

Captain C. B. Shannon said I am the late master of the ship *Diamond* and live at Breach Candy. The *Diamond* was a ship of 1,064 tons. On the 25th May last the *Diamond* was at Judda. We took on board 441 pilgrims, with the intention of proceeding to Calcutta. The crew consisted of 50 Bengalee lascars, and there was, besides myself and my wife, a European chief officer. After leaving Judda we put into Hodeida for water, leaving on the 4th inst. On the 12th inst., off Socotra, we met with a heavy swell, and on the next day with a heavy gale from the W.S.W. The gale continued, and about the 16th instant, we sprung a leak and found 4 feet 9 inches in the well. The cargo consisted of salt. We continually shipped heavy seas over us. The ship laboured and strained very heavily, and finding that a number of the butts forward had sprung, I determined to run before the wind for Bombay. On the 18th inst., at 9-30 P. M., our main mast went by the deck carrying the mizen-topmast and cross-jack yard with it. A few hours after, the fore-topmast went, and at 8 A. M. on the 19th I let go an anchor in 7½ fathoms water, and as the vessel rounded to abeam of the sea, her fore-mast rolled over the side, jamming the chains on the deck on both sides, so that I could not pay out the chain, nor could I let go a second anchor. While clearing the fore-mast from the side, the weather cleared up a little and I made the light-ship, bearing E. by N. ½ N., the course I had been steering for two days previously. I thought it better to slip the anchor, thinking the ship would pay off and head in to the light-ship. She headed to the northward and drifted on the shore off Breach Candy. About 2-30 P. M., when I first saw the light ship, I hoisted signals of distress, which were answered from Colaba light house. About 45 persons had died on the voyage up to the time we went on shore. Some had died from old age and few from dysentry. As soon as we touched the shore, the pilgrims, with part of the crew, commenced cutting spars, which they threw over the side and tried to get on shore in them. I cautioned the passengers about the danger they ran, and when I saw any one with a staging or raft that was not safe I took it away from him. Thirteen persons died whilst we were lying at Breach Candy. Their bodies were thrown overboard into the sea. On the 20th instant, boats tried to come off to the ship, but could not reach her. On the 21st inst, a boat succeeded and landed with several of the pilgrims. In the afternoon other boats came off; and on the next day I left the ship after every person was landed.

The jury returned the following verdict: Deceased persons met their deaths accidentally from drowning, endeavouring to reach the shore from the vessel which is wrecked at Breach Candy.

IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Imperial Banking and Trading Company was held on Tuesday afternoon last, at their offices in Meadow Street, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions for winding up the Company voluntarily and the appointment of liquidators, &c.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, Chairman, Board of Directors, presided.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the Secretary, Mr. J. Rustomjee Mody,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—From the notice just read to you by the Secretary, Mr. Jehanghir, you should have learnt the object of our calling this meeting to-day, and it is therefore not necessary for me to say much on the subject here. Since the date of our last meeting (4th April) you are all aware that everything has taken a wrong turn, the share market has completely collapsed, the cotton market at Liverpool has fallen very suddenly, and there have been heavy failures and embarrassments on all sides. Under these circumstances there is little or no hope of things improving shortly, and it is therefore deemed advisable to the interests of shareholders to wind up the concern voluntarily. You are requested, therefore, to give your assent to the same.

Several questions were put to the Chairman and Manager by Mr. Edaljee Nusserwanjee, from the answers given thereto, it appeared that the present liabilities of the Company amounted to about thirteen lacs of rupees, besides which there were certain redrafts accruing on large consignments of cotton on the way to England, which would have to be met, some of which had been shipped on their own account, and others for which they had given their guarantees to meet redrafts. It could not be estimated with any degree of certainty what these redrafts would amount to, but from the explanation given, it was conjectured that they would amount to some 4 or 5 lacs. The assets were estimated at 48 lacs, but it was considered that they would not be able to realise immediately more than about 15 lacs.

The following resolutions were then carried:—

First. In consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this meeting being satisfied that the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business, it is advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.

That Messrs. F. S. Leathes, A. C. Brice, Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody, and Ramchunder Balcrustnajee be appointed liquidators.

That the liquidators be allowed for their remuneration two per cent. upon the assets realized, to be divided amongst them.

The usual vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the meeting then adjourned.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 26th June, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

IMPORTANT SHARE CASE.

Dosabhoy Kirpal vs. The International Financial Corporation.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pigot for the Corporation.

Besides the International Financial Corporation, the following promoters and directors of the Company had been summoned individually as defendants, but did not appear, viz., Jumnadass Muncharam, Lulloobhoy Vurjeevundass, Ameerbhoy Oosmanbhoy, and Nanjee Bhimjee.

The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 20,372 with interest until payment, as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of non-acceptance by the defendants of 200 shares of the International Financial Corporation pursuant to an agreement dated 23rd January 1865. The issues raised were substantially as follows:—

(1) Whether the Company was liable in respect of the contract?

(2) Whether the contract had been subsequently ratified by the Company?

(3) Whether the contract was not a time-bargain or a speculative transaction for a rise or fall in price, or whether it was not a stock-jobbing transaction within the meaning of the Memorandum of Association.

The agreement—which was in the usual form of the *Vaidu* contracts—was proved and put in, and also the certificate of registry which showed that the Company had been registered on the 23rd February 1865. It was stated further, that an order of the Court had been obtained on 31st August 1865 to wind up the Company. The following passage from the Memorandum of Association was referred to as giving the promoters power to enter into contracts, such as the one in question:—"The objects for which the Company is established are * * * * also buying and selling all descriptions of produce, &c., shares (including shares issued by the Company) bonds, mortgages, &c. &c., not being purely speculative transactions for the rise and fall in prices, and in which it has no other interest, nor time-bargains, intended to be settled by a difference, or being the undertaking of the ordinary business of a stock broker or jobber." There was no evidence of special ratification of the contract, but the following passage in para 71, sec. XI. of the Articles of Association, was relied on by the plaintiff as sufficient:—"The acts and proceedings of the promoters of the Company are hereby recognised and adopted by the Company, and the Board shall, as soon as convenient after the execution of these presents, ascertain the expenses incurred by the promoters and pay the same out of the funds of the Company."

For the defence it was contended that the purchase of its own shares by the Company was intended to mean *bona fide* purchases with some beneficial result to the Company, and not purely speculative purchases. It was held that this was clearly a mere time-bargain; and the contract, it was pointed out, was entered into long before the Company was registered. The shares were for future delivery; they were bought at a high premium, calculated not on the Rs. 250 paid up, but on the full value of the share, although by a clause in the Articles 3,000 shares were reserved for the Company at par. It was maintained that if it was within the scope of the authority of the promoters to enter into such a contract, there was nevertheless a special ratification required after registration, as the clause referred to in the Articles amounted merely to a ratification of acts and proceedings in the ordinary course of promoting the Company. If that species of contract were not authorised by the existing Memorandum and Articles of Association, nothing short of a special resolution passed by a general meeting of shareholders and duly registered could render it binding on the Company.

The Court found in favour of the Company with costs, and gave a decree against the other defendants (the promoters) with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—27TH JUNE.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

The Bombay Contract and Building Company vs. Vullubjee Madhowjee.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Thacker, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 500, being the call due by the defendant on five shares in the above Company at Rs. 100 per share.

It was proved upon the evidence that the defendant is a registered shareholder of the Company, and that he had been served a notice to pay the amount of the call due by him, but failed to do so. It was also proved that the Company has been duly registered according to the terms of the Act.

For the defence it was urged that the defendant had received no notice, although it was admitted that he became aware of it through other sources, and that his shares had been already forfeited by the Company. The following clause of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, Act 19 of 1857, was cited to show that it was necessary to serve notice of the call upon the defendant:—"If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Company may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment."

His Honor, upon a consideration of the evidence, was of opinion that the defendant had received notice of the call, and that the forfeiture of his shares by the Company did not exempt him from his liability to pay the call. The Act provides that "any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited, shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture." The Court, therefore, gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 500 and costs.

The Bombay Contract and Building Company vs. Narayen Saba.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Thacker, for the plaintiffs. The defendant in person.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 200, the amount of the fifth call due by the defendant on two shares in the above Company at Rs 100 per share.

It was proved, as in the last case, that the Company has been duly registered; that the defendant is a registered shareholder; that a notice of the forfeiture of his shares, as well as of the amount of the fifth call being due by him was served upon him. The evidence showed that a notice of the call, addressed to the defendant, was sent through the Post Office.

The defendant urged that he had received no notice of the call; and that, when he applied for an inspection of the articles of association on receiving a notice of the forfeiture of his shares, the secretary rejected his application. Had he received a notice of the call, and had he been allowed to look at the articles, he should have sold off his shares at once.

His Honor, upon the same grounds as in the last case, gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 200 and costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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SEVERAL letters are unavoidably postponed.

THE Rev. Mr. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, writes us "another word on the late shipwrecks," and draws attention to the excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks in connection with such occasions. The writer says:—"I would not convey the impression that the loss of either the two ships is, even in a remote degree owing to intemperance, or that all the men composing either of the crews were equally addicted to the misuse of spirituous drinks; but it is a well known and melancholy fact, that whatever may have been their *penchant* before landing, or their means of gratifying it while at sea, some of the crew of one of the wrecked ships were seen by natives as well as by Europeans in a state of helpless inebriety, before the sun had gone down on the day of their deliverance; report says before noon, and that too, in the neighbourhood of the Sailor's Home where they were hospitably received and provided with everything necessary."

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KURREEM KHAN'S EVIDENCE IN THE KOJAH CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You have made some remarks on my answers in the High Court in the great Kojah case. It is true I said that Shias are allowed to use mental reservation about religion in circumstances of danger and in order to save life. Before Shah Ismail Safavi the Shias in Persia were robbed and killed by Sunis, and had to conceal their religion.

Since Shah Ismail Safavi they have not had to conceal religion in Persia. But even now when they go on *Haj* to Mecca they pray like Sunis from fear. The Kojahs in India prayed in private houses and Jamat Khanas like Shias, and like Sunis in public, but since the Queen's Proclamation they are not afraid to show their Shia religion openly.

I never said that Shias may make false oaths in the High Court.

There is no danger to tell the truth openly in the Court. If a man speaks what is false there he is punished by the Penal Code. This is quite different from concealing religion from enemies for fear of persecution. Will you do me the favour to explain this? It is well known to all that men ought to tell the truth in the High Court.—Yours, &c. KURREEM KHAN.

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THE WRECK OF THE "DIAMOND."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The letter signed "Enquirer," in your to-day's issue, should not be allowed to pass without remark, as it conveys a false impression through not stating the whole "truth." The public is left to infer that attention was paid by the Master Attendant's Department to the coal-laden ship *Stafford*. So far he is right, but he goes on to say that "on the previous day the '*Diamond* with a cargo of human beings secured no delicate attentions from the Dockyard authorities and that no steamer went to her "assistance." Of course "Enquirer" was not present at the scene of the wreck in the afternoon of the 20th, or he would have seen many of those he would appear to blame on the spot, with mortar apparatus and lines endeavouring to throw a line over the vessel, and otherwise providing the essential for the safety of the people on board.

All through that night the Dockyard stores were kept open, and I myself gained access there at 5-30 A. M. of the 21st.

"Enquirer" could not have made much enquiry, or he would have known what the Dockyard authorities were about, and as he hesitates to say where the blame lies, but throws out inuendos only, I will venture to tell him, that if the cost of a steamer, being kept ready in times of bad weather, with fires "banked," were sanctioned by the Bombay Government, those "Enquirer" seems to blame would never be backward in carrying out so desirable an arrangement.

25th June. ANSWER.

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THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Many questions are being now asked why the Master Attendant neglects to do this and do that. Allow me to ask how is it possible for an open pilot boat to beat out in the harbour against wind, tide, and sea? In the case of the *Amberwitch* collision, I *saw* assistance despatched *before* the collision was actually made, and for want of the proper means, Mr. Cork had to drive to Colaba Bunder, so that the only boat at his disposal could run up the harbour to the middle ground. Why had not the Master Attendant a tug?—(I ask the Harbour Board). It is true the Dockyard people offered the *Lady Falkland*, but she is not fit for monsoon work, although she does lay out hawsers and tow boats.

Then, again, the *Richard Cobden* chawing up the *Ajdaha*; how did that happen, and why has the Master Attendant no warps at his disposal?—but runs to the Dockyard to borrow, losing valuable time.

Then the *Eranee*. The pilots sent off to that vessel had to beat out to her in pilot boats instead of running out sharp in a Master Attendant's tug—a tug, it should be, fit for towing in a sea way—and not like some of the "tin kettles" now used in the harbour for towing cargo boats.

Then, look at the Master Attendant's boats' crews; good men *will* have good pay, and they are not overpaid now; and there are no *leading* men on his establishment.

Then the pilots. These men (I say it without fear of contradiction) with, perhaps, one exception, do their work right well; but in the monsoon they want some help. I see them having to run messages. This should not be; but each pilot should, from June to September, have a steady European seaman attached to him as a "help."

The Outer Light breaking adrift: where was the Master Attendant's tug? and, but for the old *Auckland* with a "scratch crew," and working parties from the Dockyard, the Outer Light might be the Inner Light at this moment. Some years ago I advocated a "bell buoy" through the local press, and was jeered at for my pains by smart writers. But a "bell buoy" outside the Outer Light, in a line between that and the Direction Bank, would be a help to ships when they cannot see the length of the vessel for haze and rain: or even on the pitch of the S. W. Prong a "bell buoy" would have warned the *Stafford*.

You complain of pilots not boarding ships until inside the harbour. I ask how, in the name of common sense, can those hard-working and much-abused men do so in open boats against wind, sea, and tide? Give the Master Attendant a snug, well rigged, screw steamer to work off the port and lead ships into the fairway and in sight of the light, and you'll do some good. People seem to forget that in the S. W. monsoon the coast about Bombay is a dead lee shore, and if a heavy laden ship runs in too close she cannot get out again. Strangers making the port in thick weather must run into six or seven fathoms, before they can see anything, and very often hang about outside for a break. Now a "bell buoy" and screw steamer to hand would give them confidence. The having to anchor outside the shipping and near the Inner Light until a pilot comes off to berth them is no great hardship: but even that can be avoided. Then the Master Attendant ought to have two or three good whale boats; half the pilots' time is taken up in rowing about the harbour to and from the shipping in their big red boats. Why not also give the Pilot Station a good eight or six oared life-boat like those we saw working so well at the *Diamond*, and belonging to Captain Henry.

About the *Diamond*. There is no doubt the port should have "life-boats" of a better class than those hitherto provided, *and each life-boat should have a separate carriage*, not one carriage between three or four, and as many more as the stout-hearted merchantmen volunteer. Bombay built life-boats are not of much account, as we saw the other day: they look all right, but seem to fail in the hour of need. The Indian Navy is gone, no Royal Navy ship need be expected to remain in Bombay during the S. W. monsoon; where, then, are men to man life-boats to come from? and at a time when most wanted. There are no want of gallant fellows of all classes, rich and poor, ready at a moment. But the crew of a life-boat need some little experience of the work before them—*especially when running in* and for getting a rope from a ship to the shore; the line should be coiled in the boat if she goes from the shore, taken off to the ship, made fast, and plyed out as the boat returns over the surf. To lascars *on tow pay* a life-boat should never be entrusted, even if they will go in her, as the chances are two out of five of them are buggy-wallas out of work. Seedies are first rate fellows in a boat, when they know how to pull. If the Master Attendant had a good sea-going tug much more might have been done at an earlier stage. I believe the Superintendent of Marine hired or borrowed private tugs to send out, but that not without delay, in getting them ready; and I hear that the men Mr. Pilot Jolly took out in the first tug, lascars, refused to go in the life-boat to the wreck. I have also heard it asked why Mr. Pilot Ingle in another tug did not reach the wreck. I call the attention to these rumours. Mr. Smith, Pilots Jolly, Jameison, Ingle, must not be forgotten in their exertions in the tugs. Mr. Corke is all energy and activity, and took the first boat out to the wreck, and had he gone more quietly to work would perhaps have reached her. An open boat should not be forced too hard against a roller, but firmly *over* the roller, and *coming back*, pull like mad on the back of the rollers. I hope the names of the gallant officers and men from the harbour who volunteered and went in the steamers will not be overlooked, as well as the ships that sent life-boats. Captain Henry's boats were the most successful in saving life, and they were certainly a credit and an honour to him and his Company—good boats, well found, well manned, well officered, and well directed: nor were the relief volunteer crews a whit behind. R.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

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(From Our Own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 23RD JUNE.

THIS is a wonderful country; the day before yesterday the *maidan* was a sheet of water, and to-day small clouds of dust are blowing about in the high wind. It is pleasantly cool, nevertheless, and I have all my windows and doors open, while the thermometer rises from 83° in the morning to 94° in the afternoon. What a contrast to dear old England! there rheumatic people shut up all their windows, nail edgings of flannel on the doors, and yet the wind bloweth even where it *listeth* and colds and catarrhs abound. Here we expose ourselves to the boundless expanse of the atmosphere, and feel ourselves at once with the universe. Fine thought that, isn't it? But Baroda is the place for lofty ideas. The Guicowar enjoys a hundred and twenty lacs a year, that's something like an income, and I feel inclined to agree with the men in the pit, who spoilt the performance of the opera *Loth*, in which the passage occurs, *L'amour a vaincu Loth*. (*Vingt culottes*), at which the wretch shouted out *Qu'il en donne une a l'auteur!* That is, may His Highness bestow one of his lacs upon the luckless slave of the pen. Another fine idea in Baroda is the substitution of the Syasai rupee for the Company's, by which endless trouble is caused, and though by a skilful manifestation of the more recondite processes of arithmetic, a small per centage may be realised, it is scarcely worth the trouble. The whole of this province is in a shocking state of confusion as regards its weights and measures. What rubbish it is to use a yard that isn't a yard, a seer that isn't a seer, a rupee that isn't a rupee, and a coss that isn't a coss. It is a clear sign of barbarism.

We have started our Gymkhana here, and hope to indulge in a great variety of sports, including cricket, rounders, quoits, skittles, horse and tattoo racing, foot races of every description, jumping, football, hockey, and, last but not least, rifle shooting. The people of this place are so apathetic that it is very difficult to get them to do anything. They have to be perpetually stirred up, and kept on the move, or they inevitably fall asleep. They seem to have no enterprise. A man whose function it is to catch pigeons, will not attempt to catch parrots. His father caught pigeons, and he must do the same, besides he has not a net adapted for the purpose, and can't think of making one. This is a great nuisance, for there is a difficulty about getting pigeons, as these birds are rather protected than otherwise by the inhabitants, and the catchers won't take less than two rupees a dozen, equal to one rupee eleven annas Company's money. Parrots also are better for several reasons for shooting from traps than pigeons; they are very wild and start at once like the wind, while a pigeon occasionally requires to be stimulated with a tent peg or other missile. Then a parrot flies in a zigzag uncertain manner, not at all unlike a snipe, which makes very pretty shooting. There is much chance in pigeon killing, for they are so strong as to get beyond the boundary often even when hard hit, and the best shot may lose many birds this way by no fault of his own, but merely because a pellet has not actually struck the organs of locomotion; parrots are easily brought down, and thus require more skill to hit, while doing away, in a great measure, with the element of chance. It is not generally known that parrots are fair eating; nicely roasted on toast, or put into a pie, they are a shade more tasty than pigeons though usually less fat. Very pretty shooting with the rifle is to be got by letting a pariah dog out of a trap at, say, a hundred yards distance; there are plenty of these animals to be got, and each one would, as a rule, afford five or six shots, before being hit or getting out of range; this sport must be carried on on a fine open plain.

I see by the letters to the papers that some people do not approve of the Europeans being allowed to exclude natives from the carriages on our railway; perhaps on the equality theory it is not right, but as this theory is totally opposed to universal practice, I think the sooner such a sham is done away with the better; but even taking the theorists on their own ground, we find that the natives do not evince the same consideration that the white people do. A native rather prefers apparently to thrust his greasy presence upon a party of English ladies and gentlemen in a railway carriage, and takes a manly pride in suiting himself with regard to the amount of brown skin he displays, being also far above checking the exuberance of his feelings, as displayed in little coquettings with the organs of smell and hearing, or in the physical recollections of a hearty meal, the digestion of which is agreeably aided by a copious consumption and occasional ejection of betel. No Englishman would willingly intrude upon a native family occupying a carriage, but would far sooner travel second class. On a long and hot journey like that from Ahmedabad to Bombay, ladies cannot travel second class; and they should not be exposed to the risk of annoyance which cannot fail to result from the admission of even the better class of natives; we, therefore, up here, admire the pluck of the railway people in drawing the line. If they would but run the principal train at night, we should have little or nothing to complain of; the waste of time incurred by the present plan is great. It is nearly as comfortable, with pillows and beer, to sleep in a first class carriage as in bed; some people say they cannot sleep in the railway, but I invariably have found that they do, when I have travelled with them. The inconvenience of heat, and of snatching a hasty meal at Surat would be thus obviated.

GOOLBURGA, 21ST JUNE.

As the Railway works have now commenced between Goolburga and Raichore, many people are attracted and more will come to this portion of the Nizam's Dominions. Those already here have found out what a precious Eden the place is, and, *pour encourager les autres* it may be well to make public a few words of description and warning.

Goolburga has an attractive name; historical books describe it as a large and flourishing city. The capital of one of the five great kingdoms of the Deccan, where lived and reigned the Kings of the Bahmanee dynasty, it was in fact a cluster of cities crowded close together, each known by different names, but collectively called Goolburga. Of course we expect to find at the present day little of its former grandeur, but we may reasonably suppose that it is still a large place, well populated with good bazaars for native produce, and some sort of trade going on, and where at any rate a native if not an European might obtain his daily supplies, and where the well-to-do inhabitants might be seen going about in their little quaint bullock carts, and the rich ones on elephants. On approaching Goolburga the first difficulty that presents itself is how to get into, through, or round about it; tracks there are innumerable, but nothing like a road. Follow a promising track, and the chances are that it leads you into a puzzling labyrinth of prickly pear and ruins, or over a kind of causeway of huge blocks of smooth rounded stone, broken up as if by an earthquake, or by a mine sprung underneath, and over which it is all but impossible to ride. The fact is three-fourths of the place is in utter and complete ruin, bare, barren, and unpicturesque, the very abomination of desolation. The first desideratum of the new arrival is shelter; trees there certainly are close in the place, but not one under which a tent can be pitched. Large domed tombs are scattered about everywhere, but none immediately available for habitation; some are ominously cracked and broken, some used as store places for field produce, and others only approachable by clearing tons of ruin and rubbish, and making a road for half a mile or so. Supposing this done the place must be repaired, whitewashed, and the immense doorways, 12 to 25 feet high, built or blocked up, huts built for servants, sheds, for horses, &c., all extremely difficult and expensive to accomplish. There is only one short, clumsy ladder in the place, and that is private property; and to get a stick of wood or a bundle of grass is a rare and exceptional case. Door and window frames are out of the question; the few carpenters here have no tools, but the axe (*bassoolah*), chisel and burma—no saw or plane or even hammer. Stones abound everywhere, far too much so, and with these, Scindee matting, bamboos and portions of tents we contrive to make habitations. Bamboos are scarce, and come from a distance, consequently they are very dear. Labour has doubled in price since Christmas. Nothing is given freely or quickly. Carriage of any kind it is difficult even now to procure at Bombay prices, and before the Railway Engineers came here I verily believe many of the people had never seen a cart. Formerly in Goolburga (still in the surrounding districts) it was impossible to get either labour or supplies without obtaining the special order of some petty official or other; now the authorities have run into the opposite extreme, abolished nerricks and all interference, and proclaimed *free trade*—a very desirable thing in a free and enlightened country, but which simply means here encouragement to practise unlimited extortion. I say *encouragement*, because it amounts to more than mere license or toleration. In a waiting race the native must win; time is of little or no value to him, and as an European cannot afford to haggle, and bargain, and wait, he must just take what he can get at any price, grumble and pay, and feel the dissatisfaction of having established a precident for further overcharge to himself and others, for those who know the country know well that a price once obtained, no matter how, is *never* lowered, but fixed as a step to build a higher on.

Individually I have rendered myself notorious among my acquaintances for friendliness to the natives and advocacy of their just rights, but I shall soon quit the country and the service I am in, for it is rapidly becoming intolerable for Europeans. They may for sometime have had their day, but the natives have gained it now. All the natives under me have had their pay increased—in many cases almost doubled,—while mine remains the same, though my expenses are unfortunately not so. Laws are made ostensibly *equal*, but really far otherwise, as the native can and does evade, when the European bows and submits (or is made to do so). It is India for the Indians with a vengeance now. If these so-called equal laws tended to raise the native to the European level, well and good, but they act just in the opposite way, and tend to equalize social status by lowering the European, in their estimation at any rate. All the natives here are beginning to find out that they can cheat me in many ways with impunity; give me say ridiculously short weight or measure. I may be and am *certain* of this, but how can I give legal and satisfactory proof of it, unless I went into the bazaar with scales and measures myself? Yet were I to forget myself and strike a native, or not pay any small amount he might claim, he would have a certain and speedy remedy against me, and could cause me great inconvenience and annoyance to say the least of it. The fact is that the native knows that he can easily worry and tease and exhaust the patience of the European until he will submit to anything but a personal insult, and he tries it accordingly.

I have wandered away from my subject, but hope to resume it in one or more future letters, and tell you about the climate, produce of the country, and other matters. Meanwhile don't let any "mutual friend" be deluded into coming up here, unless he is either a *burra sahib* or a Mark Tapley; with an unmistakeable claim to be the former his way would be somewhat smoothed for him; and one of the latter class might hope to gain "credit" if he could only hold out.

P. S.—I might have thrown a thin veil over my identity by signing myself C. E., or Civil Engineer, but fear that it might induce the ridiculous M.I.C.E. of Bombay to make a mountain in labour about it, as I am not a member of the Inst. Civil Engineers.

POONA.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff arrived here last evening, from Mander Deo.—*Observer, June 26.*

ANOTHER detachment of H. M.'s 96th Regiment arrived from Mander Deo on Friday last, consisting of five sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and thirty-five privates.—*Id.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Pandoojee Patel, Khundoo Ramoosie, Balla, and Aba, and three other Ramoosees have been apprehended by the Fouzdar of Kheir. It appears the above persons had murdered a cartman, in the village Khalumbra, Talooka Kheir. The murder was committed for the sake of the ornaments of the deceased. About one hundred rupees worth of ornaments were found on the prisoners Pandoojee Patell and Khundoo. They have confessed their crime. The case is under investigation before the Railway Magistrate.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE *Barham* has been engaged to carry three hundred and fifty coolies, or thereabouts, to the Mauritius at £3 per adult.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June 21.*

FREE CHURCH SCHOOL HOUSE, NELLORE.—The Governor in Council has sanctioned a grant not exceeding Rs. 300 in aid of the repair of the school-house belonging to the Free Church of Scotland's Mission at Nellore. The grant will be issued on the conditions prescribed in the Grants-in-aid rules being duly fulfilled.—*Times, June 21.*

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.—We regret to inform the public that the line of telegraph between Madras and Calcutta has been interrupted since yesterday, but we are not informed of the cause of interruption nor the point at which it has occurred. The line of communication between this place and Bombay is also reported to be imperfect, but there is every hope of a speedy restoration in both lines, in a day or two.—*Id.*

WEATHER PROPHETS.—"W.," a Meteorological correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, who has gained some reputation in India for the general accuracy of his forecasts, wrote to that paper on the 18th ultimo, to the effect that a "heavy disturbance" would occur in the Madras Presidency to-day. "W." will be gratified to learn that some of his forecasts for this Presidency have been wonderfully accurate. The winds we had for three or four days last week were unusually heavy, and raised such clouds of dust that the shipping in the roads became almost invisible from the beach. We observe from the Government Astronomer's report that the daily velocity of wind during the first half of the month of June was no less than 54 miles above the average.—*Id.*

CENTRAL INDIA

WE learn that Mr. Lyall, late officiating Commissioner, Nagpore Division, will be employed for sometime on special duty. He is to assist the Judicial Commissioner in drawing up a Revenue Code. Mr. Lyall has filled various posts in the Administration, and discharged his duties in each with conspicuous ability. Doubtless the Revenue Code will bear the marks of his "Roman hand."—*Times, June 23.*

WE hear that the day after the melancholy accident at Anjnee jail, chronicled in our last issue had occurred, a committee sat on the broken wall. Not, however, as Mrs. Tomkins sat, "taking tea upon the wall of China," but inquisitorially and for the purpose of discovering defects, if any were to be found. The wall has, we understand, been pronounced sound, and in proof of its solidity, we may adduce the fact that a portion of it toppled over in a gale last week. From an accurate list of the casualties at the jail we now learn, that one man was killed on the spot, while twenty-nine others were all more or less injured in their persons. Three of these have since died, but there is some hope of the ultimate recovery of the rest. There is a notion abroad that the life of a convict is of no account, nobody caring whether he lives or dies, and if the authorities, instead of instituting a searching inquiry into the whole affair, rest content with ordering a perfunctory inspection of the jail wall, they will do much to confirm that injurious impression.—*Id.*

DURBAR HELD BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AT CHANDA.

(From the Central Provinces' Gazette, June 23.)

ON Friday, the 8th of June, the Chief Commissioner held a Durbar at Chanda. All the principal landholders of the district were present. The sunuds (patents, were presented to the Deshmooks and Deshpandias of the Chanda district, confirming to them certain hereditary perquisites, and granting certain lands free of revenue to them and their heirs in perpetuity. The Chief Commissioner reminded them, that as they belonged to old families who had received grants from dynasties now departed,—Gond, Mahomedan, and Mahratta,—so they should reflect on the generosity of the British Government, which now gave them these advantages on a tenure far more secure and permanent than any they had ever possessed before. Such perpetuity sunuds not only secured a provision for their descendants, but also conferred an honour, which would endure from generation to generation, and should serve as a lasting inducement to loyalty and fidelity. The principal native gentry having been presented by the Deputy Commissioner (Captain Lucies Smith), Mr. Temple briefly addressed the assembly in Hindoostanee, to the following effect:—They were, in the first place, reminded of the full explanation given to most of them who were present at the Hinganghaut Durbar in January 1865, regarding the nature and consequences of proprietary right in the land, and regarding the many advantages derivable from such right being recognised and conferred upon them. The reasons for the measures adopted for the reservation of the Government right in unoccupied waste-lands was explained to them. Formerly, Government was the universal landlord. It disposed of the cultivated and the uncultivated land according to its pleasure, and to whom it chose. Now, by the regular settlement, Government, of its own free will, and from its benevolent policy towards its subjects, waived in their favour its proprietary right over the cultivated land, and over a certain proportion of the waste,—of which it made them the proprietors. But over the rest of the unoccupied waste-land, it retained and reserved its previous rights. Those lands it would not give away, but would keep as it had kept before. Still, they and every one else were welcome to take what they wanted from such lands, paying, of course, such royalties as might be fixed. They might obtain leases on similar terms as formerly. They might get grass, fire-wood, or mohwa fruit as they liked, paying for the same. In fact, the more they look of these things, the more would the public income from waste-lands increase. Again, no doubt, persons from outside might come to purchase these lands under the rules, though such was hardly likely to happen yet a while. Still they also might do the same now, if they wanted the lands. The Chief Commissioner then adverted to the necessity for improving irrigation in some parts of the districts in imitation of the fine works possessed by other parts. Such were the tanks of the Gurboree Pergunnah, commenced by the Koiree tribe under the Gond rulers, then repaired and improved by the Mahrattas, and now constituting the truest and most useful ornaments a district could possess. It was satisfactory to learn that twenty thousand rupees had been recently expended by the landholders in petty repairs to these Gurboree tanks. But why were not tanks constructed in the Mhoole Pergunnah? How was it that, because the winter showers had failed, the sugarcane crops in that Pergunnah were now withering! Was it not because the tanks (*Bovrees*) were so small and shallow that they dried up under the slightest stress of drought? Then they were reminded of the rights which men acquired who executed works of agricultural improvement. For instance, the hereditary right (*Tukhm*) of all those whose ancestors constructed the Gurboree tanks were now being enquired into. They were warned to respect the rights of all occupancy ryots, and to treat even tenants-at-will with consideration. Still they were reminded that they had the power of raising their rents to any reasonable extent, according to the value of land and of produce should raise. They were complimented on the advance made in education within the last two or three years. It was hoped that they would support the schools, not only with a view of pleasing the authorities of the day, but also from a conscientious conviction of the moral and material advantages to be derived from the spread of knowledge. Satisfaction was expressed at the progress made in village conservancy. Most of the villages were now tolerably clean. All this would doubtless tend to mitigate sickness. Still, they should recollect that the structure of the houses was of the most fragile description—the walls being of bamboo, the thatch of grass. One consequence was the constant occurrence of fires. To this very cause was traceable the destructive fire which had raged only the day previous in the city of Chanda itself. To build houses with mud walls and tiled roofs might cost more trouble and money at first, but would prove economy in the end by saving the incessant repairs and renewals now necessary, and by, lastly, lessening the risk of fire. They would do well to follow in this respect the example of the nothern districts, such as Saugor and Jubbulpore. They were warned against the corruption and bribery which had once prevailed in this district. Through the exertions of the present Deputy Commissioner, the chief offenders among the Government servants had been brought to justice. The Chief Commissioner impressed upon them the wretched fate of these native officials,—once enjoying position and authority, but now undergoing their sentences in the common jail; and the principal of whom had even died in prison. Such were the risks run by those who ventured on corrupt courses. And the penalty might, if necessary, be imposed equally on the givers and receivers. Lastly, they were told of the future prospects of this district, when the railway should be opened to Nagpore, and the navigation works on the Godavery should be completed. They were aware of the tradition which asserted that, in olden time habitations stretched all the way from Bhandnck to Chanda. This might be exaggeration at that time, but it might one day yet be realized when the above improvements should be carried out.

THE ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

(Il Diritto—Florence, May 27.)

WHAT a great and noble institution is diplomacy! What would humanity be without it? Hardly has a quarrel arisen before diplomacy, with singular self-abnegation, intervenes and endeavours by every means to prevent nations from shedding their blood and wasting their wealth. The gratitude of nations to diplomacy ought to be unbounded. However, strange as it may be, nations look upon diplomacy as their enemy, and are more frightened at its pacific intervention than at the immense disasters that war brings with it. Now, while diplomacy with the most laudable intentions is endeavouring to prevent war by means of a Congress, we read in a Vienna journal:—"Fortunately, all the fears of a Congress have vanished." We, for our part, repeat every day, certain of saying something most agreeable to the country, the hopes of war are not lost, war is hoped for. Simply calling these words would be sufficient to characterize the situation. Yes, it is the Congress which keeps us in terrible anxiety and the country with us. The mere proposal of a Congress is a grave injury; and the Congress, if it succeeded, would be fatal. For diplomacy not only is in the habit of always intervening when any pacific agreement is impossible, and its interference is of no use but to aggravate the danger and retard the settlement, but also the expedients it proposes to cure the evil, instead of curing increases it, and, instead of removing the causes of war, sow fresh seeds of it.

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(La France—Paris, May 30.)

THE essential condition for the Conference leading to the pacific results, which every one hopes for, is that the noise of battles may not come to trouble its important deliberations. It is not from the side of Prussia or Austria that public opinion dreads a sudden explosion of a nature to render the work of the negotiators impossible. In Prussia the people are manifestly opposed to war. The excitement of the public mind, which sometimes forces the hand of Governments, is not to be feared there. In Austria the situation is rather defensive than offensive. The Cabinet of Vienna may very likely not wish to have concessions imposed on it for which there would not be honourable compensation, but it has no interest in precipitating events, and troubling the conferences of peace by a declaration of war. In Italy, on the contrary, the national spirit, strongly excited, sustains and urges on the Government. War is popular there. In all ranks of society the enthusiasm is very great; there is, in a certain way, a *levée en masse* of the population, whose cry and passionately desired object is the liberation of Venice. These are impulses very difficult to restrain. With some, revolutionary ardour excites and transports them. Free Italy! Italy united! This is the old dream, the obstinate hope the realization of which they now believe they can see before them. What impels others is the reflection that the present state of things cannot be maintained without bringing about the ruin and disorganization of the Italian kingdom. As long as Italy has not Venice, she will remain in a state of revolution and war. To have Venice is, in the eyes of the Italians, the only means of consolidating what is, and of insuring both prosperity at home and peace abroad. This is the reason that both men of action and men of calculation rush to war with equal ardour. They prefer death on the honourable field of battle, in a last struggle for independence, to the slow but fatal decomposition which threatens the national work. There is the danger, there is the black spot all those observe with anxiety who sincerely wish that peace may ensue from the deliberations of the Paris Conference. Well, we are happy to state the danger dreaded from this point is no longer to be foreseen. Everything shows, on the contrary, that King Victor Emmanuel is perfectly master of the situation, and the confidence with which he inspires his people allows of his moderating the impatience of public opinion according to the wants of the negotiations begun. The Government of Florence feels itself strong enough not to be abrupt, and especially not to compromise anything by fatal precipitation. The proof that it meditates no abrupt attack before the Conference takes place, is its having sent General La Marmora as Plenipotentiary. It is well known that if war breaks out, General La Marmora will take the command of the army, under the orders of the King. His presence at the *tapis vert* of Conferences says plainly that the mission of diplomacy is not yet exhausted, and that the time is not come to have recourse to the last argument of people and kings which is called Cannon. And why should Italy wish to precipitate events which evidently, are tending in the way of her natural aspirations? Whatever may be the softened formula adopted by the programmes of Conferences, is it not a great result to have obtained from European Powers, and even from Austria, a common deliberation on the cession of Venetia? Why should she expose herself to altering the sympathies which surround her, and compromising the object she has in view, by seeking to take by force what she will obtain, perhaps, by the ascendancy of reason?

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(From Correspondent of Daily News.)

FLORENCE, 30TH MAY.

IT would be impossible, without using language stronger than it would be fitting to ask the *Daily News* to print, to describe the painful effect that has been produced in the minds of people here by the tone of an article in the *Times* of the 21st of this month. It is not so much indignation at the impertinence of the scolding, nor surprise at the ignorance of the real state of Italian affairs and Italian feeling which is manifested in it, as disgust at, and contempt for, the doctrines laid down, and astonishment at the cynicism which can avow such a rule of national life as that which is there put forward as supreme. Is it then really the fact, ask the Italians, that the English have given their energies and industry to the successful heaping up of wealth till their minds have become unable to conceive any other *summum bonum*? Have their spirits become subdued to what they work in to this point? First, they tell us that we shall be bankrupt, that we shall not pay our debts, and they lecture us on the absolute necessity of a high standard of national morality and honour on this subject. We fully admit the value and force of the observations made. We show that we are not, nor are likely to become bankrupt; that we mean to pay honestly and entirely all we owe. We tax ourselves for this purpose to a degree no other European nation is taxed; and we pay these taxes cheerfully, pouring freewill offerings into the national treasury at the same time; and then our censors, disappointed in their malevolence, turn round and say, "Yes, yes, you pay; but you will be ruined, and go to the dogs all the same. If you pay you will remain poor; and upon the whole that is quite as bad as being dishonest. Don't talk to us about your national aspirations. We have lived long enough in the world to know that looking after the main chance is the great, pretty nearly the whole, duty of man in this life. You will never have a balance at your banker's if you go on in this way, and you will be poor and contemptible accordingly." Surely there must be very many Englishmen to whom it is extremely painful that English thought should be thus represented to foreign nations. Italy has shortcomings, weaknesses, faults of character enough to answer for at the bar of European public opinion. It would be strange indeed, considering the nature of the past, out of which she is just emerging, if it were not so. But the spectacle which she has been recently offering to the world is simply admirable. It is precisely when her conduct has been most entirely fitted to excite the admiration and conciliate the esteem of every generous mind that your contemporary has chosen to lecture her *de haut en bas*, and threaten her with the loss of all English sympathy.

And there is an hypocrisy, too, about the tone in which a section of the public press in England habitually speaks of Italian affairs, which no amount of high principle affectation can conceal, and which renders this lecturing on the subject as futile and as contemptible to the objects of it as detected hypocrisy always does. We are told that Italy has no shadow of justice on her side in attacking Austria for the recovery of Venice. And the reason why she has not is that Austria holds certain title-deeds to the property in the shape of duly engrossed European treaties! That is to say, that certain parties some half or three-quarters of a century ago "gave" or "assigned"—it would be difficult to say what is the most appropriate term—Venice to Austria. But Venice herself was not one of these parties. But these "givers" or "assigners" had no good "title" to the "property" they professed to give. And if Venice had been a party to the "deed of gift," is the act of one generation to bind the destinies of all future generations of their posterity for ever? If the legislation of one generation irrevocably binds a succeeding generation in one matter, it must necessarily do so in all others; and we reach a more than Chinese immobility of destiny. But is it not rather too late in the history of the world to talk of giving nations to this or that potentate? Have we not reached the latter half of the nineteenth century for Englishmen, of all people in the world, to put forth such doctrines, or talk in such a tone? What, let Austria govern as she may, let the desire of the Venetians to throw off the yoke of her rule be ever so unanimous and ever so deep seated, the parchments by which the diplomatists of 1815 declared that Austria should have Venice are to be for ever and for ever an insurmountable bar to any attempt on their part to change their rulers! Does not the putting forward of such a theory by Englishmen justify these people in accusing the preachers of hypocrisy? It is utterly incredible to them that Englishmen should really think thus. They have been imagining that English teaching went to show that the title of a sovereign or a government to hold their position as such, depended on the consent of the subjects to their rule. And they had never heard till now that this doctrine was qualified with a clause, excepting cases in which the assertion of it might lower the price of European stocks.

I did not mention in my last letter the death of Brofferio, the well-known and valued member of the liberal party, and of the Left of the Chamber. It was unnecessary to do so as a bit of news, for of course the telegraph had told your readers of the fact long before my tardier means of communication could reach you. But the *Daily News* would not choose that such a man should pass to his rest without a word of memorial in its columns. Angelo Brofferio was member of the Piedmontese bar, and from his earliest years was among the foremost of those who were struggling for the liberties, the independence, and the regeneration of Italy. The amnesty declared by Carlo Alberto on his accession to the throne of Sardinia, liberated him from the prison into which he had been thrown by that sovereign's predecessor. And nearly the last act of his life was to write a war song for the coming fight for Italian liberty at the request of Victor Emmanuel.

Long since his songs had won for him the title of the Piedmontese Beranger. But he was not only a lawer, a patriot, a poet, a politician, active in all the struggles of his time he was also an historian, and almost throughout life a journalist. His "History of Piedmont" is much esteemed, and will take its place among the Italian classics. He wrote also a history of his own times, which is a very agreeable book. He was a man much beloved, and he leaves a large void in the Chamber and in society. His friend Signor Mauro Macchi pronounced an eulogium on him in the Chamber, which was listened to with much real emotion on either side of the house.

As soon as General Della Rocca received from the Minister of War official information that Prince Umberto would be placed under him as general of division, he wrote to the King expressing the happiness he fell in having the hereditary prince as one of the combatants in his army, adding at the same time—'My responsibility, however, is the greater, for I am aware of the youthful impetuosity and martial ardour of the prince who is desirous of trading in the steps of his august ancestors." The King in his reply said:—"If the House of Savoy had not three but one hundred sons able to bear arms, the post of all of them would be in the front ranks of the Italian army.—*Gazetta del Popolo.*

The army of Italy, on a war footing, may be raised to the total strength of 700,000 men, exclusive of a corps of 14,000 Custom-house officers who are trained to military service, and of the volunteer, or free corps, whose numbers it is impossible to estimate, but whose services are of incomparable moral as well as material value. The available naval force of Italy at the present moment is reported to comprise 14 first-rate armoured steam-frigates, and 10 armoured second-rates, 12,480-horse power, and 448 guns; 20 screw, and 25 paddle frigates, or corvettes; 23 steam transports, and 11 despatch or gunboats. The whole force, armoured and unarmoured, represents 30,210-horse power, 1,321 guns, 28,847 men, and 187,077 tonnage. The creation of this considerable force, places Italy decidedly at the head of the naval powers of the second order, and in a condition of overwhelming superiority to Austria, has cost, within the last five years, a sum of 4,264,000*l*. It is expected that the Italian squadron, under the chief command of Vice-Admiral Persano, and in two divisions, commanded by rear-admirals, will give a good account of the enemy, whether encountered at sea, or under cover of fortified harbours.—*Daily News.*

THE WAR.

(From the Times, June 2.)

IT seems not improbable that those politicians who have most distrusted the ability of a Conference to curb the passions which have broken forth in Europe will prove to have been justified in their opinion. Every day makes it more clear that the three armed Powers are not likely to submit their disputes to their neighbours in such a way as to admit of a settlement. The questions between Austria and Prussia on the one side, and Austria and Italy on the other, involve such essential differences, and have been so envenomed by months of recrimination, that it is almost beyond the power of the parties themselves to compose them. Much less will neutrals, who limit themselves to good advice, be able to prevail upon such embittered antagonists. It is now stated that Austria couples her acceptance of the Conference with conditions that practically amount to a refusal. She is said to demand that no Power shall obtain territorial aggrandizement, and to declare that the project for the cession of Venetia is wholly inadmissible. On the questions at issue with Prussia she is equally untractable. She has virtually forestalled the decision of the Conference respecting the Duchies, and has thrown down the gauntlet openly to Prussia by making over Holstein to the Confederation, and ordering General Gablenz to convoke the States of that Duchy. Italy thus demands what Austria declares she will not concede, and Austria has just commended an act which it is highly probable Prussia will forbid to be carried into effect. Unless at the last moment the Governments of these Powers take a juster view of their duty to their subjects and to mankind, it is difficult to see how a Conference is even to be brought together. When the German question and the Italian question are withdrawn from its good offices, there is really nothing for it to discuss. After the great and, as far as regards our own Government, the sincere exertions which have been made, it is sad to be obliged to admit that the three Powers must be left to take their own course. But we should be misleading public opinion if we were to hold out the hope that much more is likely to be done by the peaceful mediation of the neutral States.

Austria is so strong in soldiers that she is not afraid of war, and so poor in money that she cannot afford delay. She can strike heavy blows, but they must be dealt at once. To a certain extent this is the case with all three of the Powers. The Prussian Government alone has entertained an expectant policy, and this is probably due more to domestic difficulties than to any natural inclination. Unless the well-meant efforts of the neutral States compose these disputes, we shall be spectators of a conflict lamentable beyond all precedent. But we may be consoled by the reflection that we have used every effort to prevent it. Two years and a half ago the Government of this country protested against the marching of an Austro-Prussian force into the Duchies, and now the Prussians of Schleswig will possibly be set in motion to expel the Austrians from Holstein. It is in this quarter, probably, that war, if it is to come, will first break out. The convocation of the Holstein States is a direct defiance of Prussia, and it remains to be seen whether she will permit it. Prussia, as far as regards the Duchies, has, indeed, all the military advantages on her side. The Austrian corps of occupation is quite unsupported, and may be expelled or forced to capitulate at the pleasure of the enemy. Should Prussia consider the act of Austria a legitimate cause of war, her first effort will no doubt be to seize the Southern Duchy, and thus to gain actual possession of the whole country in dispute. The Austrian corps, if attacked, will probably retire from the Duchy into neutral territory, after such a resistance as will satisfy its military honour. But should Prussia inflict on her enemy this great humiliation it will not be with impunity. Austria has in Bohemia one of the finest armies ever assembled, and is evidently not indisposed to employ it. It is useless to speculate on the result of campaigns, but of this we may be sure, that this unhappy war is likely to be one of the most calamitous that ever desolated Europe. The combatants are almost equally matched. The advantage which Austria has in numbers is compensated by the national unity of her opponents' forces. The officers on both sides are brave and skilful; the soldiers all that discipline can make them. The mere expense of keeping such masses of men in the field must drain the resources of the belligerent States to the utmost. Nor can we see any reason to suppose that such decided success will wait on either army as to bring the struggle to a speedy termination. Should the combatant fail to be reconciled by their neighbours or by their own good sense and humanity, the old battlefields of Saxony may again be stained with German blood, and Germany be exhausted by a more fatal war than any recorded even in her annals.

Should Austria really prove to have destroyed the hopes of peace, a heavy responsibility will rest on her Emperor. Though he has received infinite provocation, and his cause as far as regards Germany is just, it is unwise and immoral to refuse such an invitation as has been given by the neutral powers, or to couple the acceptance with conditions which make it nugatory. We do not deny that there is much sympathy with him, for he is acting a comparatively honest part in Germany, and has the good will of the larger portion of his countrymen. But his persistence in resisting all negotiation with respect to his Italian territory must deprive him of the hearty co-operation of the freest and most powerful European communities. Should the Empire hereafter be exposed to the attacks of other enemies than are now gathered against it, the world will think its calamities have not been undeserved.

THE SITUATION IN AMERICA.

(Daily News, June 1.)

THE reasons by which General Grant has recommended an increase of the number of the regular troops of the United States army point to two of the most striking features in the present aspect of the national life—the enormous development of the country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, simultaneously with the prolonged disorganization of the States lately in revolt. The flow of population towards the great mining regions beyond the western plains began during the civil war, and has steadily increased. The movement has often been described but full justice has not yet been done either to its magnitude or to the effect which it is likely to have upon the wealth of the world or upon the constitution and complexion of American society. The great mining districts which lie near the Rocky Mountains are being peopled chiefly by emigrants from the eastern and north-western States; but together with them are mingled numbers of the more energetic youth of the better classes in the South, impelled partly by the spirit of enterprise and partly by dissatisfaction with the position of their families at home, reduced, as these have been, to poverty by the war, and now left without the artificial prop to their social consideration which slavery formerly supplied. It will be an interesting study to watch the growth and formation of the character of these new communities, made up of elements so discordant, under the influences which attend free industry.

General Grant assigns the duty of protecting these new settlements as his first reason for requesting that the army may be reconstituted. But he also grounds his appeal on the wants of the Southern States. A small national military force is required in all the States lately in revolt, and is likely, in his opinion, to be so for some time to come. This necessity does not arise from danger of a renewal of the Secession war, for nothing has happened to throw doubt upon the wisdom of the policy which led Mr. Lincoln to disband a large portion of the army immediately upon the surrender of General Lee, and which has been followed by the present Government. But Union troops are wanted as a guarantee of social order. Our New York correspondent states that the most intelligent observers of Southern society at the present moment have no hesitation in asserting that the withdrawal of the Federal garrisons would, in a large number of districts, be the signal for something very like an internecine war. "In portions of Georgia, for instance, there exist between neighbours hates, bred by the opposition or lukewarmness of some during the war, which if allowed to find vent would drench every hamlet in blood." We cannot wonder at such a state of things; but we may be permitted to wonder that the better portion of Southern society does not exert itself more strenuously to uphold the law, and impress its own character upon its administration. If this were done, what is called the problem of reconstruction would be in a fair way to solve itself. The victorious North has done what it can to replace the States of the South in the position of self-governing communities, but it cannot do all that it would in that direction until the people of those States frankly acknowledge all the civil consequences which rationally follow from the downfall of slavery. As long as those States cling to laws and institutions which are animated by the spirit of that institution, they will not only get no representation in Congress, but they will enjoy no peace as well. They will see the Free States increasing in number in the North-West and West, and in population, wealth, and power everywhere, while their own development is arrested by obstinate adherence to outworn prejudices. There is patriotism and common sense enough in the Southern States to see and feel the folly of persisting in this purblind policy, but it seems to be wasted because not adequately associated with civil courage. It is the presence of anti-social ideas in the State laws which perpetuates disorder in the South, and leads to outrages such as those lately reported from Memphis and elsewhere. The upright people of the South ought to make their influence felt, and let the rowdy part of the population see that the days of "Committees of leading citizens" and executive mobs are over, and that the reign of order and legality has begun. But they will never gain the praise of being a law-abiding people, long since given to the North, until they have laws by which the most enlightened reasons and the most faithful consciences can deliberately take their stand. We trust that some improvement is taking place in this direction, and if it is not greater than we see, it is because influences are at work elsewhere than in the South to prevent its more rapid progress. Just now the chief obstacle to the advance of the South in wise and equitable legislation is Pesident Johnson. It seems to be that gentleman's chief business at the present time to strengthen the influence of the worst elements in Southern society, and to confirm its most pernicious habits and passions. That he is a sincere enemy of Secession we believe, but that cause being defeated, and slavery as an institution overthrown, there seems to be no vice in the jurisprudence and legislation of the South which he is not anxious to protect, no injustice and inequality which he will not defend. It should be the work of a statesman now to establish society in the South on a thoroughly free basis, as the only means of removing causes of disunion; but of every measure having that tendency he is the obstinate opponent, and it would not be his fault if the best fruits of the war, those which the United States has most need to show to the world as the justification of its terrible character, were altogether lost. And the reason he gives for his opposition is calculated to encourage the worst members of Southern society, and to dishearten the best. As often as it is proposed to establish equal laws for all the citizens of the Union, he comes forward and declares that such a policy would lead to civil war, as if the authority of the Union were and must be inadequate to uphold its own laws. This is not the language of a ruler, or, indeed, of a man who believes in free government, or in government at all; it breathes the spirit, and is only worthy of the position, of those cowardly magistrates who in South Carolina and in Mississippi year after year allowed peaceable citizens to be tarred and feathered without stretching out a finger to protect them. Happily, there is in the United States a legal and constitutional power greater than that of President Johnson, which will never rest until the principles of equal justice reign throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

A LADY'S SEAT ON HORSEBACK.—A lady's horse, to be perfect, should be all over handsome, and well upon its haunches. If slightly hollow in the back, so much the better, for it generally tends to ease in action, and to less motion to the saddle. A lady should never be heard upon the saddle, that is, there should be no bumping noise, not even in a trot. She should sit so closely, and, when rising to the trot, possess such elastic motion from the foot to the knee and the waist, that her return to the saddle should seem as light as a feather. She should so sit "square to the front," and her horse's ears—to speak as a soldier—ought to dress well with the buttons of the bosom of her habit. Nothing is so bad as to sit with a lean-to one side, and, when admirers are following after, to let them fear that a very little would cast her off from the sterrup side of her saddle. Her hands should be down, but light, and her arm, as well as every inclination of her figure, should harmonies with the motions of her steed, as if both possessed the same volition.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—The dog has his variety of moods like his master. He is joyous, eager, sulky, angry, restless, conscious of our love or displeasure; capable of correction, able to learn; has his own preferences too; welcoming some of the habitual visitors to his master's house, growling at others, he only knows why. He loves the children of the house; he submits to have baby's awkward helpless fat fingers thrust in his eye, without resentment. He romps with the boys, and with his own species, affecting the fiercest onslaughts, and mumbling with a mouth like velvet, when the mimic war leaves him victor in the play! He is a creature made up of variety. But a cat is *always the same*. Equally on her guard with friend or foe—stealthy, indifferent, unsympathizing—as willing to gnaw the babe in its cradle as the rate in the barn; and gliding away to attend to her own private interests, let what will be the event of the hour in the household circle of which she forms part. She is a daily mystery, and a nightly annoyance. In the midst of our tame city life she is *feranatura*. We advertise our dogs as lost, or stolen," but we say of our cat that she is "gone away." Even in going away she consults her own convenience; she does not stay, like the dog, because she is ours, and because we are there, but only so long as she is comfortable.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DESPOILING THE DEAD.—I was myself suffering severely from hunger, having eaten little or nothing for several days, and coming upon an apparently well-stored haversack fastened on the back of one of the disfigured corpses on the field, I was held back by no morbid loathings from helping myself to its contents, and enjoyed a hearty meal off the dad Yankee's provisions—a thing which not many months before would have seemed to me impossible. Even my negro Henry was affected with more squeamishness, for I soon afterwards met him, after he had been collecting a heap of plunder, which so loaded my poor mule Kitt as to leave only her legs visible, standing wistfully beside a fine pair of boots upon a dead Yankee's feet, and eyeing them, with his finger in his mouth, and a most melancholy expression of regret and longing on his black visage. Knowing how much the fellow was really in want of such articles, I advised him to possess himself of them before some one else was beforehand with him, when he whined out, "Oh! I like so much to have them boots, but I can't I'see afraid de ghost of disere Yankee come and do in the night and take dem dar boots back agin." And nothing could persuade this generally enterprising darkey from despoiling the dead, although he would have had little hesitation in cutting a living man's throat for the sake of the same alluring prize.—"*Memoirs of the Confederate War,*" in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—Such is the designation of the latest novelty in our art-science—a designation which we borrow from a sensational advertisement in one of the daily papers. Its nature may thus be stated:—Two sheets of paper are supplied to the purchaser, together with instructions. One of these sheets is albumenised, the other is a sheet of blotting-paper. There is no picture visible on the albumenised paper; but when, in accordance with the instructions given, the sheet of blotting-paper is moistened by means of a few drops of water, and pressed in contact with the face of the albumenised paper, a picture immediately springs into existence. The question now arises—how is this accomplished? Light has evidently nothing to do with it, seeing that the same phenomenon occurs both in sunshine and in comparative darkness. The following is the method by which the "magic photographs" are produced:—Print a picture on albumenised paper in the usual way, taking care not to print so deeply as ordinarily. Fix the print (without toning) in plain hyposulphite of soda wash thoroughly, and then immerse it in a saturated solution of brich oride of mercury till the image disappears. Again wash thoroughly and dry. The paper now appears like a piece of plain albumenised paper, without any appearance of a picture on it, and in this condition it may be kept for an indefinite time. To cause the image to appear instantaneously and in more than its pristine vigour, dip the paper in a weak solution of hyposulphite of soda; or, preferably, dip a piece of white blotting-paper in a solution of hyposulphite of soda and dry it. This prepared paper may be kept in contact with the latent picture so long as moisture is excluded. When it is required to develope the image, moisten the blotting-paper with common water and press it against the albumenised surface of the print, when, presto! the "magic photograph" is produced, and is, when well washed, as permanent as many of the photographs of the present day. The image, by being again [illegible] the bichloride of mercury solution, may be once more rendered invisible, and by the hyposulphite solution [illegible] as often as may be desired. [illegible] process of magic photography has been [illegible] weeks since, every intelligent [illegible] himself acquainted with the history [illegible] knows that many years have [illegible] process was first practised [illegible] be introduced into the social [illegible] tographs may be easily [illegible] Photography.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

[illegible] by National Decrees 7th and 8th March 1848 and Decree of 25th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—[illegible],000 (£1,600,000), Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000.

[illegible]—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, [illegible], Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

[illegible] Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

[illegible] grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases [illegible] and the Continent of Europe. [illegible] Madras and Pondicherry. Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China. Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius. Sydney and Melbourne. Singapore and Java. [illegible] current rates.

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 10,000.

On Fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ઈંડીઆન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each, with power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling).

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 58 and 60 Gresham House, London E.C.

Board of Directors.

[illegible] Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
[illegible] Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
[illegible] Furdoonjee, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

Deposits.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

Commission.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—Established in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Inspector of Branches in India—David Lancaster, Esq.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Mynpoorie, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... at 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; and on every large Town in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Loans and Cash Credits

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

Head Office ... CALCUTTA.
Subscribed Capital ... ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital ... £250,000.
Being paid up ... £250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Merchant.
Doorgachurn Law, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
Heeralaul Seal, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. Sein, Esq., Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ... No. 80, King William Street.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On demand ... 1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th June 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—60, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 07/16d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0d.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Do. payable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency [illegible] to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without [illegible].

Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, [illegible] when a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name [illegible].

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to [illegible] in the Bank's Bills [illegible].

[illegible] Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. [illegible] if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted [illegible].

[illegible] Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

[illegible] 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, [illegible] June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

Capital—One Million Sterling.
Subscribed Capital—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

Interest Allowed

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ½ per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટરેડીગ એન્ડ બેંકીગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

Incorporated with Limited Liability and Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

Board of Directors.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman.*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
Accountant.
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.

Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 24,000 Shares of 250 Rupees each, [illegible].

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

Board of Directors.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Deposits.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Director.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0d "
Demand ... 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Remittance.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન, ચાઈના, એન્ડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बांक अफ हीदुस्टान, चायना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 108,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
Directors.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 30, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
London ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Liverpool ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Manchester ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Scotland ... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ... The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

Board of Directors.

W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.*	Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.,	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.	

Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc ... Rs.	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe ...	15
	Pauillac Supérieur ...	18
	Chateau Beltasse ...	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur ...	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche ...	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale ...	18
	Tres-Vieux ...	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne ...	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne ...	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle ...	do.	do.
Hock ...	do.	do.
Sherry ...	do.	
Port ...	do.	
Claret ...	do.	do.
Brandy ...	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ...	Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ...	" 15 "
Do. Do. ...	" 18 "
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38 "
PORT (Carbonell's) ...	" 32 "
SHERRY do. ...	" 32 "
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30 "
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30 "

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. " 14 "
Old Tom " Rs. 20 "
Whiskey at Rs. 20 per dozen.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well-known Firm, has just arrived per *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE ... Quarts	in Case of ...	1 doz. each.
Do. ... Pints	do. ...	3 "
MOSELLE ... Quarts	do. ...	1 "
Do. ... Pints	do. ...	3 "
HOCK ... (Hockheimer) Quarts.	do. ...	1 "
Do ... (Marcobrunner) Qts.	do. ...	1 "
Do ... (Johannisberg) Qts.	do. ...	1 "
BRANDY ...		1 "
CLARET ... (St. Julien)		3 "
Do. ... (Larose) ...		3 "
EAU DE COLOGNE ...		6 Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ...	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do. ...	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good ...	"	"	"	30
Do. pale ...	"	"	"	25
Do. do. ...	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle ...	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine ...	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine ...	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE ...	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale ...	"	"	"	36
Do. do. ...	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands ...	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy ...	"	"	"	36
do. ...	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau ...	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret ...	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do. ...	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast ... Do. ...	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown ...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints ...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown ...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ...	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal ...	20
Do. Superior Still Green Seal ...	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	20
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	53
Claret Light Capsule ...	15
Do. do. Pints ...	8
Do. Yellow Seal ...	23
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	33
Port, Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ...	34
Do. Brand a Crown ...	21
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal ...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ...	36
Do. Do. Pints ...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use. Price complete ... Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS.—The undersigned have just received a choice stock of these Instruments with 12 keys and semitones, both plain and handsomely inlaid, all in cases complete. Prices cash, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

MINIFLUTES.—These sweet toned little Instruments are not larger than a moderate sized Accordeon, have keys like a Pianoforte, and are intended to be played on the knee or on a table; they have 2½ octaves of keys, and one tremolo stop; the Instrument in a case complete, cash, Rs. 40.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' DRESSING CASES, of Coromandel wood, brass corners and banded, quadrant hinge, sunk handles, and patent lock, fitted with beautifully engraved sterling silver fittings, richly cut glass bottles, looking glass, cutlery, combs and brushes, with leather cover and strap to protect the case, complete from Rs. 225.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING, DRESSING AND WRITING WALLET, much approved and used by the Prince of Wales, (the first of the kind imported into Bombay), fitted with the best quality cutlery, silver tops to bottles, &c., patent lock, and extra Mackintosh cover to protect the bag. Rs. 175.

WRITING CASES of Russia leather, fitted in the best style, with writing materials, slope for writing, best patent lock, and outer leather case and strap, from Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs 1,000 each.

CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—From Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 each.

VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Stradnarius, and others.

MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.

GUITARS.—From Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 each.

MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.

MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.

DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

CORNOPEONS.—Complete in Case, from Rs. 50 each.

FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, &c., &c.
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	a.
FLOWER SEEDS:—			
Fine double German Balsams ...	Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette ...	Per ¼ ounce	0	8
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica ...	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties ...		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun ...	Per lb.	1	4
——Champion of England ...	Ditto.	1	4
——Veitch's Perfection ...	Ditto	1	8
——Flannagan's Imperial Marrow, late Crop ...	Ditto...	1	
——Sangster's No. 1, first early ...	Ditto...	1	8
BEANS.—Early Long Pod ...	Ditto...	1	8
——Broad Winsor ...	Ditto...	1	8
——Scarlet Runners ...	per packet...	0	8
CUCUMBER, Handglass ...	per ¼ ...Ditto	2	8
RADISH, Wood's frame ...	Per ounce	0	4
——, long scarlet ...	...Ditto	0	4
——, white turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, olive shaped salmon ...	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, white ditto ...	...Ditto	0	0
——, early Dutch ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Yellow Malta ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Early Six Weeks ...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Snowball ...	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French ...	Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red ...	Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE ...	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS ...	ditto	1	0
ENDIVE.—Green curled ...	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe ...	ditto	0	6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn ...	ditto	0	6
——Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange ...	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape ...	ditto	0	12
——Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden ...	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory ...	ditto	0	6
Scotch Kail—Hardy Green Colewort.	Per packet...	0	8
Sprouting Broccoli, and Brussels' Sprouts	Ditto...	0	12
Vegetable Marrow ...	Ditto...	0	12
Spinage, and Mustard ...	Ditto...	0	4

18th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, by order of the Trustees of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUCGUR, the following valuable PROPERTIES:—

1. A piece of Land at Worlee, containing about 17,286 square yards, with a stone-built upper-roomed Bungalow.
2. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 6,331 square yards.
3. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 8,450 square yards.
4. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,049 square yards.
5. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 1,482 square yards.
6. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,615 square yards.
7. A piece of Land at Chinchpoogly, containing about 10,935 square yards.

The Title-deeds may be seen on application at No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, where offers for the Properties will be received.

G. R. WILSON,
Manager for Merwanjee Nusserwanjee's Trustees.
Bombay, 21st June 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

FRESH GOODS.
Just landed by Overland Mail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has just landed by Overland Mail, the following Goods, viz.:—Superfine Cloth over Coats, suitable for Monsoon, of different size, each in a case, Sets of best Kersey Horse Clothing complete, registered Reinholders, Horse Prickers with Hammers, Plate Powder, very best Buggy, Carriage, Tendem, four in hand, Riding, Hunting, and Ladies' Whips with Silver Mountings, Sets of Fishing Tackles complete in cases, very best Hogskin, Hunting, and Racing Saddles, with Bridles complete, Sets of handsome Buggy Harness on split hip strap, Mounted with German Silver Furniture, Assorted Pattern Saddle Cloths for Harness, and a few colored Buggy and Carriage Rugs, &c., &c.

Just landed ex "Lloyd Raynor."

A very neat and small single Horse Miniature Brougham built to order by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester.

Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*

Three new very handsome and light Malvern Dog Carts, with 4 feet 8 in. Wheels, lancewood shafts, Collinge's patent Axletrees, lining with fine green, blue and brown cloth, painting to match, patent leather dash, and wings over wheels, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A new very handsome Boat-shaped, small four-seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Lauree and Marner, London.

A Ditto very neat four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitain Circular Glasses on front and moveable spare Venitain to support Circular Glasses, with lamps and shaft, by Silk and Sons, Long Acre.

A Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Mullener, Liverpool.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund,*—

A very elegant new four-seated Boat-shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, [illegible], spare driving box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre, and is worthy of inspection.

Five very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leather Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker, of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stonhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

One secondhand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it, with lamps, neat and commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis, of London.

1 very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews. Both Carriages imported in January last.

A small English-built Travelling Poney Dog Cart, with Canopy. Price Rs. 120.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on an hour's previous notice to the undersigned.

Novelty.

Just unpacked and for sale at the Commission Room of the undersigned a brilliant set of magnificent harness, studded all over with beautiful Silver Stars, made expressly to order for a native merchant prince, cost price in England £300, answers the purposes of a single, double for a Curricle, or Tandom Harness.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy respectfully beg to draw the attention of the gentry of Bombay for an inspection of this set of harness, its equal never having been seen before it is specially adapted for state occasions.

Just Unpacked.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

(The property of a Gentleman.)

A nearly new English-built single Horse Miniature Brougham in excellent order with a spare Circular Glass, lamps, pole and shafts.

Also just Unpacked.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole Pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

Also,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacentist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co., and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be revived within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,818,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ...	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	...	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	...	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	...	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	...	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	...	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	...	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	...	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burbell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ...	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ...	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai ...	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius ...	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ...	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney ...	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin ...	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A Word of Promise.—All sufferers from sores, ulcers, scorbutic affections and skin diseases may confidently commence the treatment of their several infirmities with these healing and cleansing remedies. Under Holloway's well tried medicaments the worst cases will soon assume a more kindly aspect, and in the progress of the cure the afflicted will neither be embarrassed by difficulties nor disheartened by failures. A little perseverance and moderate attention to the "directions for use" enveloping each packet of Ointment and Pills, will enable every invalid to cure himself, and to conduct his complaint to a successful issue; and he may feel assured that by following this simple but searching treatment his skin will be made sound, severe suffering spared, and health restored.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF GUZERAT BANK SHARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar, on account of the concerned:—

100 Shares in the Bank of Guzerat (Limited).

50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MALWA OPIUM.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Moosa Hajee Joseph, by order of Marwaree Javareemull Dulsookr y:—

25 Chests of Malwa Opium.

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Mary dos Anjos, widow of the late Mr. Doming Francis dos Anjos, a piece of Fazendaree Ground, a Dwelling-house with tattas and covered with tiles, situate without the Fort, in the Oart known by the name of Dookerwaddy Lane, on Girgaum Road, admeasuring 41 feet in length and 41 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed under No. 21.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
35 Bales 7 lb. Grey Shirtings.
30 Pieces superior Scarlet Woollen Cloth.

SALE OF BRYMBO STEAM COAL.

On SATURDAY first the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from Henry Thomas Binks, Esq., on account of whom it may concern, a cargo of 852 tons best Brymbo Steam Coal on board the Ship *Raby Castle*, now in the Harbour.

N. B.—The Coals are to be taken from alongside the Ship. A deposit of 3370 of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. All further particulars and condition of sale will be made known on application to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 " " Madapollams.
15 " " Jaconets.
7 " " T. Cloth.
9 " Mule and Water Twist.
300 Casks Portland Cement.
H K & Co. 1/12—12 Cases Lamps.
By order of Messrs. Ardaseer Rustomjee & Co.
On account of Cowasjee Sorabjee Arseewalla—
4 Cases Dressing Glasses.
On account of Noorbhoy Esmalljee—
1 Cask Beef Scales.

SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the new Barracks, about
2,000 Teakwood Rafters.
1,000 Ditto and Junglewood Planks.
103 Junglewood Logs,
300 Ditto Posts.
200,000 Tiles.
2,000 Bamboo Mats (new).
3,000 Pieces Scantling.

A deposit of 30 per cent. must be paid at the time of sale, and all purchases paid for and cleared away within one week.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie their,
On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee—
84 Logs Teak.
On account of Burjorjee Rustomjee—
238 Logs Teak.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of privately, the following most valuable and useful Machinery:—
1 40-Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved Patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to throw out 33,000 bricks per day.
1 Double Action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick-pressing Machine.
2 Clay-crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon-tippling Machinery.
2 Sets of Clay Lifts.
Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw, Bench Saws, &c.
A quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c.

N. B.—The above Machinery is quite new, and was sent to this country under especial order, consequently it can be safely relied upon as being all that can be desired.

For further information apply to the undersigned, who will be glad to receive private offers.

Bombay, 27th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, &c., IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND SONS, CLOSING BUSINESS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, at 12 o'clock noon, the Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., the property of Messrs. McCombie & Sons, the same comprises, Oilmanstores, by "Cross & Blackwell," containing imperial, Hot, Mixed, West India, Walnut, Onion, Piccadilli, Cauliflower, and Cabbage Pickles, Pickled Mushrooms, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Sauces of all kinds, French and Spanish Olives, Capers, Aromatic Mustard, all sorts of Essences, Calf's feet Jelly, Orange, Lemon, Punch and other Jellies, Milton Oysters, Anchovies in Oil, Honey in Bottles, Syrups of all kinds, Biscuits, Soups, Fresh Salmon in tins, Sausages, Green Peas and Vegetables of sorts, Meats, Fish, Pickled Oysters, Ox Tongues in tins, and other provisions; Photographic Chemicals, Cameras and Lenses of various kinds, Baths, Printing Frames, Albumenized and Bibulous Paper, Washing Troughs, Carte de Visite Albums, Morocco Cases for Pictures, Glass Plates, &c., Perambulators, Rocking Horses, Waggon Chaises, Magnifying Glasses, Stereoscopes, Clocks, Waterproof Clothing, Cricketing Kit, Concertinas, a Pianoforte, and other sundry articles.

The property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON AND HORSE, GRAND PIANOFORTE, &c., AT NEW FORAS ROAD, No. 52 D. (Opposite the Lyewalla's Cottages).

On THURSDAY, the 5th July next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the neat Household Furniture, &c., the property of E. Parker, Esq., the same comprises Dinner and Dessert set, Plated Candlesticks, Toast Rack, Butterpot, Spoons and Forks, &c., and the furniture all Carved well seasoned Blackwood, such as Breakfast and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Diningroom Chairs, Open Worked Circular and Pier Tables, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers with glass Book-cases, Easy and Rocking Chairs, a Mahogany Grand-square Pianoforte, full toned, by Joseph "Kirkman" and Sons, London, Plated and Bronzed treble, double, and single light Hanging [illegible] handsome Ormolu and Gilt [illegible] under glass Dome, a double barrelled Breech-loading Gun, 12 bore, a five Chamber's Revolver, Photographic Chemicals and Lens with Apparatus complete for taking Portrait and Landscape Pictures, four posts Bedstead, Camp Cots, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Table Ornaments, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A double-seated Phaeton, with a Serviceable Iron Grey Horse and a set of Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*

A new double-seated Miniature Brougham, painted Blue, Trimmed Blue Silk Tabouretts and Silk Lace to match, Venetians in Doors, quarters and back moved with a plated rod, pole, splinter-bar, and shafts, hind standard and footman holders, lamps, &c., by "Robert Ness" of Aberdeen.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, an invoice of best electro-plated Ware, such as sets of Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Cases, Sets of Hot-water Curry Dishes, Table and Dessert Spoons, and Forks, Tea, Salt and other Spoons.

Half Share in the 8th Bombay Landable Society.

One Share in ditto on the Life of Major General John Pottinger.

One Quarter Share in ditto on the Life of Mr. S. W. Read.

Seven-Eighth of a Share in ditto on the Life of Lieut. Charles Bruce.

AT 1 P. M.

A Palanquin Shaped Office Shigram, lately done up with Cushions Lamps, Shaft, &c.

An excellent English-built Sociable with a Serviceable Grey Horse and Plated-mounted Harness.

On account of the parties concerned:—

2 New Buggies, ex Ship *Gavin Steel.*

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MESS PROPERTY.

Under the orders of Government, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, the Mess Kit of the late 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, consisting of

SILVER WARE.

Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Sauce Ladles, Salad Spoons, Fish Knives, Butter Knives, Gravy Spoons, Tea Spoons, and Salt Spoons.

PLATED WARE.

Large Candelabras, small Do., Flower Stands, Soup Tureens, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Hotwater Dishes, Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, Salt Cellars, Candlesticks, Cruet Stands, Pickle Stands, Table and Dessert Knives.

GLASS WARE.

Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Ice Plates, Champagne, Claret, Wine, Custard and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Saltcellars, Argand Lamps, Wallshades, Decanters, and Shades, &c., &c.

The above is now on view at the Rooms.

NOTICE.—The sale of Printing Material, &c., advertised to take place THIS DAY, at the Borah Bazaar, Fort, has been postponed until further notice.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, PIANO, &c., AT BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the modern Household Furniture, Argand Lamps, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, a Sociable Carriage Horse, Pianoforte, by "Broadwood," a collection of Books, a small quantity of Photographic Chemicals, &c., of A. HINTON, Esq., (changing residence).

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS EX "CHARLOTTE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder:—

290 Logs (more or less) of Teak Timber lying at Tank Bunder.

Also a few Logs of Junglewood.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*

Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts, built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

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